NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By the Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.

Part VII.

In the present memoir I offer to the Linnean Society descriptions of a number of new species that have been sent to me for identification by various correspondents, together (in some instances) with allied forms in my own collection which it seems desirable to deal with at the same time. In dealing with the smaller *Curculionidæ* there is, I fear, some inevitable risk of occasionally clashing with the work already done by Mr. Pascoe in England. Foreseeing this I sent home to that gentleman some considerable time ago a collection of specimens,—after having procured his consent,—with the request that he would look at them and return a number of examples that I specified with any information that he could supply. In due course these examples came back to me, but unfortunately with the information that only two of them were known to Mr. Pascoe, and without any suggestions such as I had hoped for as to the relation of the remainder to the genera that Mr. Pascoe had characterised. I have thus been thrown upon the study of Mr. Pascoe's memoirs as the only source of information, and if an occasional error (apportioning species to genera in which a comparison with types would show they cannot stand) should creep into my work, I am obliged to say, "there is no help for it." However, if I have erred it is on the side of caution, for where a species possesses the characters assigned by Mr. Pascoe to any genus I have placed it therein (stating the reasons for any doubt I may have in doing so) instead of making a new genus, in all cases where there is

the smallest room for doubt. By this means I have brought together in some genera (e.g. *Misophrice*) forms that a comparison with Mr. Pascoe's types would probably have led to my regarding as types of new genera; but I think it will be found that in all such cases I have stated sufficiently clearly the characters common to the species included under the name to prevent any confusion arising. I hope to offer the Society descriptions of other *Erirhinidæ*, &c., continuing the present memoir, at an early date.

CARABIDÆ.

Xanthophæa lowerI, sp.nov.

Elongata; minus parallela; glabra; testacea; elytrorum sutura (basi excepta) vittaque laterali piceis; prothorace quam longiori haud latiori; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitio tertio 3 vel 4 punctato.

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The presence of at least 3 setiferous punctures on each elytron will distinguish this species from all hitherto described resembling it in style of markings except *X. grandis*, Chaud., which *inter alia* is much larger, and has the prothorax much wider in proportion. The prothorax is scarcely different from that of *X. infuscata*, Chaud., but is scarcely so wide at its widest part. Apart from colour differences, its less parallel form and elytra much wider in proportion to the prothorax, together with its longer antennæ, will distinguish it from *X. infuscata*. In general form and marking it resembles *X. vittata*, Dej., but differs from that species in its longer antennæ, much narrower prothorax, which has no dark stripes (in the example before me), elytral interstices scarcely so flat and not quite so distinctly and closely punctulate, the third having 4 setiferous punctures (on one side one of them is wanting, but I think the pin on which the specimen is set passes through it), sutural dark stripe not reaching the base (in the example before me).

S. Australia, Yorketown; sent to me by Mr. O. Lower, of Parkside.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Hydrobaticus clypeatus, sp.nov.

Ovalis; minus convexus; vix nitidus (clypeo excepto); piceo-brunneus, hic illic rufescens et nigro-umbratus; crebre sat fortiter duplo-punctatus, clypeo nitido sparsissime subtilissime punctulato excepto; prothorace antice quam postice sat evidenter angustiori; elytris striato-punctulatis.

[Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

In all probability this species varies in markings and colour as much as *H. australis*, Blackb., does. It scarcely differs from that species except in being larger, with the striation of the elytra considerably more marked, and especially in the clypeus being (not as in *australis* punctured uniformly with the rest of the head but) thinly and very finely punctured in conspicuous contrast to the rest of the head, which is almost coarsely punctulate. I presume that this character will also separate it from *H. tristis*, Macl., and *luridus*, Macl., as both those species are said to be "coarsely punctured" without any part being excepted.

N. Territory of S. Australia; taken at Burrundie by Mr. A. D. Hedbloom.

LAMELLICORNES.

Novapus rugosicollis, sp.nov.

Mas. Minus latus; sat nitidus; subtus sat dense rufo-hirsutus; piceus, capite cornu brevi (quam antennarum clava sat breviori) erecto ad apicem simplici instructo; prothorace quam longiori tertia parte latiori, antice paullo retuso, mox pone marginem excavatione parva impresso, crasse fortiter rugulose æqualiter punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, basi quam margo anticus duplo latiori, angulis anticis parum prominulis, posticis sat rotundatis; elytris modice punctulato-striatis, striis obliquis geminatis, interstitiis duplo-punctulatis. [Long. 10, lat. $5\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species is very distinct from any other of the genus that I have seen but probably comes near *simplex*, Shp., (from Western Australia) which I have not seen. It differs structurally from the other species that I have dissected in having the maxillæ denticulated only very obscurely within, and furnished with a long pencil of hairs at the apex, but in the absence of any other structural character I do not think this necessitates a new generic name. The middle of the front margin of the clypeus is turned up in the form of a small tooth, and there is a similar tooth at the lateral angle on either side of the clypeus in front of the eyes. The disc of the prothorax is obscurely flattened over a space somewhat similar in shape and extent to that occupied by the excavation in *N. Adelaidæ*, &c., but this is hardly noticeable unless an example be placed side by side with an example of one of the species having a large excavation ; in this species the real excavation is very small and feeble,—decidedly more so than in any male *Isodon* known to me. The sculpture of the elytra is very similar to that of *N. Adelaidæ*, Blackb., but is a little stronger ;—there are six striæ running obliquely in pairs,—the whole surface bears some fine sparse puncturation,—and the interstices (except those between the striæ of each pair) are sprinkled with punctures similar to those in the striæ, the larger system of punctures becoming, however, gradually enfeebled from the suture to the lateral margins. The front tibiæ each have three strong but not sharp teeth externally. The two spines at the apex of the hind tibiæ are slenderer and sharper than in *N. Adelaidæ*, &c., one of them being strongly bent. The pygidium is less convex than that of *N. Adelaidæ* (male) and more strongly punctulate ; it has a similar strong fringe of long hairs at the base directed hindwards. I should consider the specimen before me to be a female on account of the shape of the pygidium were it not for the basal ventral segments being very short (as in the males of *N. Adelaidæ*, &c.), but I think this latter character is decisive. If I should prove to be mistaken in the sex, the present species would be distinguished from the females of all others known to me of the genus by the frontal horn, much slenderer spines at apex of hind tibiæ, &c., &c.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken by Mr. Hedbloom.

CRYPTODUS DEBILIS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovatus; minus depressus; fuscus, antennarum clava testacea; sat nitidus; mento pilis perlongis ferrugineis sparsim vestito, basi depressa truncata; capite haud tuberculato, antice æqualiter sat fortiter rotundato, margine libero fortiter reflexo, crasse fortiter sat crebre (clypeo, reticulato-rugato magis quam punctulato, excepto) punctulato, antennis 9-articulatis, articulo 1° (2^{um} vix supereminenti) parum dilatato; prothorace quam longiori circiter tertia parte latiori, antice sat fortiter angustato, fortiter minus crebre punctulato, postice longitudinaliter late leviter sulcato, lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis parum productis, posticis rotundatis, basi media late sat fortiter lobata utrinque sat manifeste impressa; scutello crasse leviter punctulato; elytris lineato-punctulatis, puncturis ocellatis a sutura ad marginem lateralem gradatim obsoletescentibus, interstitiis nonnullis subelevatis; pygidio sat crebre ocellato-punctulato; tibiis anticis extus fortiter acute 3-dentatis. [Long. 6, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The mentum is declivous immediately in front of its base which is truncate (its shape thus being the reverse of what is usual in the genus); this character,—and the antennæ of 9 joints, of which the 1st is very much less dilated than in *C. piceus*, *caviceps*, &c., and is produced on its upper side scarcely beyond the apex of the 2nd joint,—will at once distinguish the present insect from all its previously described congeners.

N. Territory of S. Australia; taken by Mr. Hedbloom.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

CHALCOPHORA PEDIFERA, sp.nov.

Supra viridi-nigra, capite antice igneo-cupreo, prothorace ad latera et elytrorum spatiis depressis, (nonnullis basin versus et pone humeros maculatim positis, altero rotundato sat magno disci in medio posito, alteroque postice marginem lateralem versus pedi formam simulante) læte viridibus plus minus aureo-pubescentibus; corpore subtus læte viridi,

abdomine maculatim viridi-nigro, hic illic (præsertim antice) aureo-pubescenti ; antennis obscuris ; pedibus læte viridibus, tarsis supra cæruleis subtus testaceis ; spatiis omnibus depressis (his læte viridibus) crebre subtilius granuloso-punctulatis, spatiis ceteris (his viridi-nigris) plus minus fortiter minus crebre punctulatis ; capite inter oculos valde concavo ; prothorace canaliculato, quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, mox ante basin quam ad basin paullo latiori, illinc ad marginem anticum leviter angustato, lateribus fere rectis, margine antico bisinuato, basi media leviter lobata, angulis posticis sat acutis ; scutello parvo transverso longitudinaliter sulcato ; elytris sat convexis (latitudine majori paullo pone medium posita), obscure 5-costatis (sutura costata inclusa), costis externis 3 interruptis, lateribus apicem versus fortiter denticulatis. [Long. 10, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The anterior depressed space on the elytra is feebly defined and may perhaps be best regarded as a single depression occupying somewhat narrowly the external $\frac{2}{3}$ of the base, running narrowly round the shoulder and a little down the lateral margin and then dilating somewhat behind the shoulder; it is however interrupted in several places by the elytral costæ and might be regarded as several distinct spaces. The discal depressed space is well defined and somewhat near circular ; its area is not much less than that of the eye. The crook-shaped depression is placed immediately within the 5th costa,—its head curving inwards, cutting widely through the 4th costa close to its apex, and reaching to the 3rd costa ; its length is rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the whole elytron and it does not very nearly attain the apex of the elytra. The 3rd costa (counting from, and including, the suture) is interrupted in front of its middle by the discal depressed space, the 4th costa close to its apex by the crook-shaped depressed space and the 5th close to its base by the post-humeral dilatation of the basal depressed space. The underside is almost entirely occupied by colouring and sculpture similar to those of the depressed portions of the upper surface but there are some portions on the

ventral segments running for the most part irregularly down the middle line similar to the non-depressed parts of the upper surface. The antennæ are of obscure pitchy appearance ; the basal portion of each joint, however, to a decreasing extent from the basal joint, is reddish. The widest part of the prothorax is about $\frac{3}{4}$ the width of the widest part of the elytra.

N. Queensland ; Daintree R. district. In the collection of Mr. French, Victorian Colonial Entomologist.

ELATERIDÆ.

Tetralobus thoracicus, sp.nov.

Parallelus ; testaceus ; capite prothoraceque piceo-nigris, crebre crasse valde rugulose punctulatis ; hoc quam latiori longiori nec canaliculato nec foveato, latitudine majori ad marginem anticum posita, angulis anticis productis lobatis ; prothoracis lateribus ab angulis anticis longe post medium leviter convergentibus, hinc divergentibus et utrinque in spinam acutam uncinatam retrorsum directam productis, pone spinam ad basin fortiter arcuatim convergentibus, basi fortiter emarginata ; elytris breviter sat dense pubescentibus, leviter seriatim punctulatis, puncturis subquadratis, interstitiis angustis leviter carinatis, et puncturis et costis apicem versus subobsoletis, sutura in spinam producta ; antennis læte testaceis vix prothoracis spinam attingentibus, longe flabellatis, flabellis quam inter oculos capitis latitudinem vix brevioribus.

[Long. 11½, lat. 3 lines.

The very peculiar shape of the prothorax at once distinguishes this species from all its congeners yet described.

Western Australia ; Israelite Bay ; in the collection of Mr. French (Melbourne).

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Chalcopterus superbus, sp.nov.

Oblongus ; sat convexus ; sat nitidus ; niger, clypeo labroque (hoc apice aureo-ciliato) antice et palpis ad apicem testaceis, elytris cyaneo, purpureo, aureo et viridi læte alternatim vittatim ornatis ; oculis modice approximatis ; capite

crebre subtiliter, prothorace subtiliter minus crebre, punctulatis; hoc quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duplo latiori, lateribus (nisi in parte tertia antica) subparallelis, angulis anticis sat rotundatis, posticis rectis; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis (apicem versus profundioribus) puncturis minoribus crebris instructis, interstitiis subconvexis fere ut prothorax punctulatis; abdomine crebre subtilius fere rugulose sat æqualiter punctulato, longitudinaliter vix manifeste rugato. [Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $5\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

Probably resembles *Amarygmus grandis*, Macl., but appears to be still larger. I presume it cannot be identical with that insect, as the sculpture of the elytra of the latter is said to be "with regular rows of small punctures* and the interstices minutely and somewhat rugosely punctate." In both these respects the present insect differs, having punctulate-striate elytra, and interstitial puncturation not at all rugulose. Moreover, the "under surface" of *A. grandis* is said to be "striolate," but in the present species the striolation on the undersurface (so well-defined in many of its congeners) is only feebly indicated. I think too that Sir W. Macleay could hardly have described the colouring of the elytra of this species as "cyaneous at the suture and showing green, purple, blue, and coppery-red reflections over the rest of their surface," without referring to the fact that the colours are arranged in sharply defined vittæ. They run as follows:—suture narrowly golden, interstice 1 externally cyaneous, 2 green changing externally to golden, 3 golden changing externally to purple, 4 purple, 5 and 6 green, 7 green changing externally to purple, 8 purple changing externally to golden, 9 golden-green, external margin narrowly cyaneous. I possess an example from Queensland which I believe to be Sir W. Macleay's *A. grandis*, and it is very different from the present species, but as I am not sure of its identity with *grandis* it would be useless to specify the differences.

N. Terr. of S. Australia; near Palmerston.

* Another species described at same time is said to have "punctate-striate" elytra, marking a distinction in this respect.

CHALCOPTERUS INTERIORIS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; præcedenti valde affinis sed multo minor et differt labro clypeo palpisque concoloribus, capite paullo minus prothorace paullo plus crebre punctulatis; hoc postice quam antice parum plus dimidia parte latiori lateribus leviter sat æqualiter arcuatis, elytrorum interstitiis paullo plus crebre punctulatis, corpore subtus nitidiori, subtiliter sparsissime punctulato; prosterno (ad latera), metasterno, et latera versus segmentis ventralibus (his longitudinaliter), fortiter rugatis. [Long. $6\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ lines (vix).

The markings on the elytra of the single example before me of this species scarcely differ in any respect whatever from those of *C. superbus*, but the very different shape of the prothorax and very different sculpture of the undersurface show that the species are quite distinct *inter se*.

S. Australia, McDonnell Ranges; a single example in the collection of Mr. French (Victorian Colonial Entomologist).

PEDILIDÆ.

ANAPLOPUS, gen.nov..

Capitis vertex prothoraci contiguus; prothorax lateraliter haud marginatus; tarsorum articulus penultimus haud bilobus; unguiculi basin versus obtuse subobsolete dentati.

The above characters will I think distinguish this genus from all previously described. Although the proximity of the head to the prothorax (the neck being visible only from beneath) would place it in M. Lacordaire's arrangement near *Scraptia* and *Xylophilus*, it has much more the facies of *Egestria*. The mandibles are bifid at the apex. The palpi resemble those of *Egestria* except in the apical joint of the maxillary being securiform rather than cultriform. The labrum and clypeus resemble those of *Egestria* but are somewhat wider in front, the sides of the latter being more reflexed above the base of the antennæ, which together with the presence of some obscure tubercles on the head, gives

that segment an uneven appearance. The eyes are like those of *Egestria* but are a trifle more prominent and more coarsely granulated. The antennæ (set back) reach beyond the middle of the elytra; they are filiform, the basal 2 joints being short and of equal length, joint 3 nearly equal 1 + 2, 4 slightly shorter than 3, 5 evidently longer than 3, 6 a little stouter than the joints on either side of it and scarcely as long as 5, 7-11 becoming gradually a little longer and a little more slender, 11 being very little longer than 5. [It is not improbable that the antennæ are different in the other sex.] The prothorax is cordiform scarcely transverse, the base and apical margin being equal or nearly so in width; its sides are strongly convex in the front portion; its surface is strongly tuberculate, two rows (each of 3 or 4 elongate compressed tubercles) running down either side of the middle line and 2 or 3 smaller and somewhat spine-like tubercles projecting from the lateral margin on either side; these lateral tubercles are more or less connected by a cariniform line which give the appearance at a casual glance of the prothorax being laterally margined, but on careful examination it is seen that this line is not continuous and is not a true limit between the pronotum and prosternum; independently of the tubercles the surface of the prothorax is uneven, the most notable depressions being a wide shallow one down the middle and a large ill-defined circular one on either side near the front. The elytra are rather closely and coarsely punctured and their surface is rendered very uneven by a complicated system of carinæ and tubercles. The suture is strongly carinated and close to it there is a row of small tubercles; on either side of the scutellum is a large compressed elongate tubercle and behind the middle of each elytron (nearer to the suture than to the lateral margin) is a similar but very much larger tubercle in front of which is a much smaller one placed somewhat transversely; the external half of each elytron bears a number of irregular carinæ more or less connected one with another and forming in parts a kind of network, some of which (near the middle of the elytron) are of an ivory-white colour but otherwise not different from the rest. The prosternum resembles that of *Egestria* except in the

anterior coxæ (which are open behind) being less prominent. The intermediate coxæ are narrowly separated; the hind coxæ contiguous (as in *Egestria*). The femora and tibiæ are much like those of *Egestria* but the apical spines of the latter are feebler. The tarsi differ from those of *Egestria* chiefly in the basal joint of the hind pair being shorter, in the penultimate joint being entire, and in the dilated piece (near the base) of the claws being more defined, extending further along the claws and presenting on the inner margin a feebly subdentiform appearance. The entire upper and under surface is somewhat thinly clothed with longish golden-brown hairs. The general character of the sculpture is that of an *Amycterid*.

Notwithstanding the very remarkable sulpture of this insect it is, I think, clearly a *Pedilid*.

ANAPLOPUS TUBERCULATUS, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus; sat nitidus; sericeo-micans; brunneus, capillis brunneo-aureis minus crebre vestitus; capite prothorace elytrisque punctulatis sat fortiter tuberculatis; elytris in parte sub-reticulato-carinatis, carinis nonnullis eburneis.

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Under the heading of the genus I have given a description of this species rendering further details unnecessary.

Richmond R., N. S. Wales; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

In the measurements of the species of this family I have included the rostrum.

DYSOSTINES.

I have before me several species of this genus, all taken in S. Australia. I do not think any of them capable of generic separation in spite of some structural differences; in this I should probably be supported by Mr. Pascoe (the author of the genus) who has recognized the presence and absence of a scutellum within its limits. They all possess the following characters,—mentum not entirely concealing the mouth organs, rostrum very stout and much

shorter than the prothorax, 3rd joint of tarsi dilated and bilobed antennal scape impinging on the prothorax, anterior coxæ not contiguous, metasternum very short, strongly marked sexual characters in the hind tibiæ and basal ventral segment.

The eyes are fairly strongly granulate, the posterior corbels cavernous, the claws divergent. These important characters are omitted in Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis of the genus, but nevertheless I do not think I can be mistaken in its identification. I may add that in all the species I have examined the coxæ are wider apart in what I take to be the male than in the other sex.

Dysostines crawfordi, sp.nov.

Oblongus (?mas) vel breviter ovalis (?fem.); niger vel brunneus, antennis pedibusque (tarsis obscurioribus exceptis) brunneis vel brunneo-testaceis; supra squamis albidis brunneis nigrisque diversissime vestitus, et cum corpore subtus pedibusque pilis setiformibus (his in elytrorum interstitiis seriatim dispositis) instructus; rostro quam latiori vix duplo longiori, supra æquali, arcuato, sat planato; antennarum funiculi articulis 3-7 transversis, gradatim latioribus; prothorace quam longiori vix quarta parte latiori, supra æquali, antice vix tubulato, punctulato, puncturis in striis subconcentricis positis, lateribus ampliato-rotundatis; scutello vix distincto, elytrotum in parte antica declivi subperpendiculariter posito; elytris prothorace vix (?maris) vel parum (?feminæ) latioribus, postice abrupte declivibus, striato-punctulatis, puncturis modicis, striis vix impressis, interstitiis sat planatis (in exemplis nullo modo abrasis squamæ efficiunt ut interstitia late leviter carinata esse videantur), humeris subprominulis; mesosterno declivi simplici; prosterno inter coxas anticas quam antennarum clava sat angustiori; segmento ventrali 1° late leviter concavo (?maris), vel in parte postica media impressione magna triangulari instructo (?feminæ); tibiis rectis, intus bisinuatis, apice et extus et intus angulatim dilatatis.

[Long. 2-2$\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$-1$\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

I have had the opportunity of examining a long series of this insect which were said to have been taken all together feeding on growing cereals and to have been doing much damage. I have scarcely ever met with a more variable species. What I take to be the male is comparatively narrow (more than twice as long as wide), with the elytra (at their widest scarcely wider than the prothorax) considerably narrowed in front and having evidently prominent humeral angles, while the whole surface of the basal ventral segment is gently concave longitudinally. The other sex is much wider (quite half as wide as long), with the elytra not or scarcely narrowed anteriorly, evidently wider than the prothorax, and with less prominent shoulders, while the basal ventral segment bears a large more or less strongly defined triangular depression, the apex of which is a little in front of the middle of the segment. It would be useless to attempt a detailed description of the pattern formed by the scales on the prothorax or elytra as I have seen at least 20 varieties; some are unicolorous of a pale brown, some have blackish vittæ on a pale brown ground, some are almost entirely black, while some are variously mottled with black, brown and white.

Of the species of *Dysostines* previously described all except *pilipes*, Pasc., and *pustulosus*, Pasc., have either a carinate rostrum or the prothorax longitudinally channelled. The rostrum and prothorax of *pilipes* are insufficiently characterised, but its hind tibiæ are figured and described as very peculiar and quite different from those of the present species. It is not stated whether the prothorax of *pustulosus* has a dorsal channel, but in any case it differs widely from the present species in having the elytra studded with small raised spots.

S. Australia; Mannum, on the river Murray; sent to me by F. S. Crawford, Esq., the author of valuable memoirs on *Diptera*, &c.

DYSOSTINES VENTRALIS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; niger; antennis (scapo excepto) tarsisque ferrugineis; supra squamis nigro-piceis vestitus,—nonnullis brunneis (dispersis) et niveis (in maculas parvas congestis) inter-

mixtis,—setulisque brevibus pallidis raris ornatus; rostro quam latiori duplo longiori, supra 4- vel 5-carinato, arcuato; antennarum funiculi articulis 3-7 vix latitudine crescentibus, 7° vix transverso: prothorace quam longiori quarta parte latiori, supra æquali, antice leviter tubulato, vix manifeste punctulato, crasse confuse striato-ruguloso, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello distincto; elytris prothorace quinta parte latioribus, postice abrupte declivibus, striato-punctulatis, puncturis sat magnis, striis leviter impressis, interstitiis vix convexis, humeris haud prominulis; mesosterno simplici vix declivi; prosterno inter coxas anticas quam antennarum clava sat latiori; segmento ventrali 1° medio planato glabro nitido in laminam super segmenti 2^{i} basin fortiter producto; tibiis ad apicem intus fortiter curvatis, posticarum parte dimidia apicali intus dentibus 4 vel 5 armatis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

The spots formed by white scales are,—5 or 6 on either side of the prothorax, of which 1 on either side near the front margin is conspicuous and apparently invariable,—1 on each shoulder,—a number varying from 1 to 10 scattered about the external half of each elytron, and generally a few along the suture on either side (where these are reduced in quantity it is usually in the front half that they are wanting). The prosternum between the anterior coxæ is wide enough to afford room and to spare to receive the club of one of the antennæ. There is a well defined transverse suture dividing the portion of the prosternum between the anterior coxæ.

I have seen six examples answering to the above description and varying only in the number of white spots and in one of them being a little smaller and paler in colour than the rest; a seventh specimen (which I regard as a variety) has its ground colour entirely pale brown, with the alternate interstices of the elytra a little more convex than the others and the process of the basal ventral segment unusually developed; two specimens (which I take to be the other sex,—probably female) have the upper surface considerably suffused with white scales,—which obscure the spots

more or less, are somewhat shorter and broader, have the basal ventral segment obscurely triangularly depressed behind with the hind margin scarcely lobed in the middle, and the tibiæ much less strongly bent at the apex and scarcely toothed.

The species of *Dysostines* previously described are all much smaller than this except *valgus*, Pasc., from Queensland, which has the prothorax "longitudinally sulcate" and the shoulders of the elytra "auriculate," &c.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; Yorke's Peninsula; near Adelaide. Occurs on plants growing on the sea-shore.

DYSOSTINES PILOSUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus (? mas) vel brevius ovalis (? fem.); piceus vel piceo-ferrugineus, antennis pedibusque plus minus brunneo-testaceis; supra squamis cinereis albisque (his hic illic maculatim vel vittatim condensatis) densissime vestitus, setulis brevibus pallidis intermixtis; ad latera pilis subtilibus elongatis instructus; corpore subtus et pedibus longe pilosis; rostro quam latiori minus duplo longiori, supra æquali arcuato minus planato, crebre subrugulose subtiliter punctulato; oculis subprominulis; antennarum funiculi articulis 3-7 vix latitudine crescentibus, 7° vix transverso; prothorace quam longiori nullo modo latiori, supra æquali, antice leviter tubulato, duplo-punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, scutello vix distincto; elytris prothorace vix (? maris) vel dimidia parte (? feminæ) latioribus, postice minus fortiter (? maris) vel fortiter (? feminæ) declivibus, striato-punctulatis, puncturis sat magnis, interstitiis vix convexis crebre subtiliter punctulatis, humeris haud prominulis; mesosterno simplici declivi; prosterno inter coxas anticas quam antennarum clava multo angustiori; segmento ventrali 1° medio vix planato (? maris) vel obscure triangulariter depresso (? feminæ); tibiis posticis ad apicem intus fortissime arcuatis (? maris), vel extus leviter intus sat fortiter abrupte dilatatis (? feminæ).

[♂. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines; ♀. Long. $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species differs so much superficially (chiefly owing to the long soft hairs with which it is clothed on the sides and beneath) from the others known to me of the genus that I place it here with some hesitation, but I can find no structural character on which to separate it except in the evidently greater convexity of the eyes, but I do not think that sufficient. All the sculpture is hidden beneath densely packed scales except the punctulate striæ of the elytra (the punctures in which, it should be noted, appear as in others of the genus—very much smaller than the removal of the scales shows them to be in reality). The ground-scales in all the examples I have seen are of an ashy or grey colour, but are sometimes obscurely tinged with a coppery lustre; the white scales form the following marks, none of which are particularly conspicuous, viz., a wide vitta on either side of the prothorax, a short vitta (sometimes much elongated) from the base of the 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 8th interstice on each elytron, and some spots about the sides and apex of the elytra (these spots wanting in many examples). The close fine puncturation of the prothorax seems to be that in which the scales are inserted,—the sparse somewhat larger punctures seem to bear the setæ. To the eye the prothorax appears distinctly elongate, but measurement shows that its length and width are equal; it is nearly twice as long as the head and rostrum together. The specimens which I regard as females (they were taken in company with the others) are strikingly shorter and narrower than what is clearly I think the other sex, their elytra being quite half again as wide as the prothorax. The front and intermediate (but not the hind) coxæ are much less widely separated than in either of the preceding two species, the space between the anterior coxæ being just about wide enough to receive the stem of the funiculus, and being, as in the preceding, very conspicuously divided in the middle by a transverse suture.

Perhaps nearest to *D. pilipes*, Pasc., (of described species), but considerably larger, and differing by the presence of long pilosity, funicle not thickened towards the apex, &c.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln, and also near Adelaide; on plants growing on the sea-shore.

DYSOSTINES PUNCTIVENTRIS, sp.nov.

Oblongus (fem. latior); piceus vel niger, antennis tibiis tarsisque plus minus ferrugineis; supra squamis fuscis cinereis albidisque dense obscure vestitus, setulis subtilibus erectis intermixtis; corpore subtus et pedibus sat longe pilosis; rostro quam latiori vix duplo longiori, supra leviter 5-carinato, arcuato, crebre subtilius aspere punctulato; oculis minus convexis; antennarum funiculi articulis 3-7 vix latitudine crescentibus, 7° leviter transverso; prothorace canaliculato, quam longiori circiter quarta parte latiori, antice leviter tubulato, crasse rugulose punctulato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; scutello minuto; elytris prothorace paullo (? maris) vel sat multo (? feminæ) latioribus, postice sat fortiter declivibus, striato-punctulatis, puncturis modicis, interstitiis vix convexis vix manifeste punctulatis, humeris haud prominulis; mesosterno simplici vix declivi; prosterno inter coxas anticas quam antennarum clava haud angustiori; segmento ventrali 1° medio concavo crebre aspere subfortiter punctulato (? maris) vel postice subtriangulariter depresso fortius minus crebre punctulato (? feminæ); tibiis posticis minus curvatis, apice extus et intus angulatim dilatatis, mox infra medium dente conspicuo (infra hunc nonnullis minoribus) armatis (? maris) vel sine dentibus (? feminæ).

[Long. maris $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines; long. feminæ $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. 1 line.

The fine erect hair-like setæ clothing the upper surface of this species and falling into regular lines along the elytral interstices, though much shorter than those of *D. pilosus* and very differently disposed, yet seem to connect it with that species. Structurally, however, it is much nearer to *D. ventralis*. The pattern formed by the scales is variable; some examples are almost uniformly dark fuscous shading here and there into black; others are of an ashy fuscous tint with the prothorax laterally spotted or striped with dull whitish-grey, the latter colour extending itself to the shoulders of the elytra and forming some small spots scattered over the apical half of their surface. The sexual characters will

ensure ready identification; apart from these, however, *D. punctiventris* differs from *D. ventralis* by its pilosity and by the evidently greater separation of its intermediate coxæ.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; on plants growing on the seashore.

N.B.—The species described above may be thus tabulated.

A. The prothorax not longitudinally channelled.
  B. Funicle of antennæ with joints 3-7 scarcely increasing in thickness.
    C. Sides of the body clothed with long fine hairs..... *pilosus.*
    CC. Body not pilose ..... *ventralis.*
  BB. Funicle with joints 3-7 gradually and considerably thickening..... *Crawfordi.*
AA. The prothorax with a well-defined channel... *punctiventris.*

Desiantha.

I have little or no doubt as to the correctness of my identification of this genus, of which one of the species before me is evidently *D. silacea*, Pasc. Mr. Pascoe's genus *Brexius* is characterised in almost the same terms as *Desiantha* but is placed by its author among the *Amalactinæ* as having the corbels of the hind tibiæ cavernous, and I cannot resist a doubt whether some of the species described below might possibly be called *Brexius* by Mr. Pascoe if they were before him. None of them have very decidedly cavernous corbels but in several *(e.g., D. major)* although the tibiæ terminate externally as in species with open corbels and their terminal fringe of cilia is directed hindward, it certainly appears as if the aperture in which the tarsus is inserted is partially closed when the aperture is looked *into* (*i.e.*, looking *up the tibia*). *D. maculata* shows something of this structure, but less distinctly than *D. major*. I do not think however that it would be at all possible to divide the following species into two groups on this character. Mr. Pascoe calls the antennal club in *Brexius* "adnata" and in *Desiantha* "distincta," but here again

I find variation within the limits of the species before me (*e.g.*, in *D. major* and *sericea* it is less distinct from the funicle than in *D. silacea* but certainly not closely united to it). I have an insect which seems to agree specifically with the description of *Brexius murinus*, Pasc., but I cannot think it distinct from *Desiantha*. The club of its antenna is less distinct than in *D. major* but its hind corbels are not more decidedly cavernous.

DESIANTHA NIGRA, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; nigra, antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque rufis ; squamulis griseis subtilibus setulisque ochraceis vestita; rostro sat nitido minus elongato ; prothorace oblongo subtilius confertim nec rugulose punctulato ; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat quadratis, interstitiis convexis, singulo elytro apice in processu conico producto ; corpore subtus fortiter sat crebre punctulato. [Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

In company with the specimens having the apex of the elytra produced I found several in which the apex was simply rounded, but apparently differing in no other way ; I take the difference to be sexual. This species must be near *D. caudata*, Pasc., (from Victoria), but apart from colour (which is quite uniform in all the specimens I have seen) it differs probably in the finer and smoother puncturation of the prothorax which furnishes a structural distinction from *D. silacea*, Pasc. ; whereas Mr. Pascoe describes the prothoracic puncturation of *caudata* and *silacea* in the same terms. It may be remarked that *D. nigra* seems to be very easily abraded as nearly all the examples I have seen are almost devoid of scales and have lost most of their erect setulæ. The rostrum is of the length of the prothorax.

S.A., occurs near Woodville, generally in flood refuse.

DESIANTHA MAJOR, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblonga ; nigra ; squamulis sat crassis setulisque erectis griseis vel fusco-griseis sat dense minus æqualiter vestita ; rostro sat nitido minus elongato ; prothorace oblongo minus subtiliter paullo rugulose punctulato ; elytris punctulato-

striatis, puncturis sat quadratis, interstitiis convexis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore subtus fortiter sat crebre punctulato.

[Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

It seems difficult to find sharply defined characters to separate the species of this genus *inter se*,—indeed if the apical process of the elytra in *D. caudata* be not a reliable specific character there would seem to be little to distinguish that species from *D. silacea*. The present insect of which I have seen several examples (all quite identical) may be at once known by its large size, and I observe also a slight nodosity where the 5th and 6th elytral interstices unite at their apex which seems to be absent in the previously described species and in *D. nigra*. The black colour well clothed with somewhat coarse whitish-grey scales (which are more sparing in places and give a rather patchy appearance) seems characteristic. From *D. silacea*, Pasc., and *caudata*, Pasc., the colour of the derm differs entirely. From *D. nigra* the coarser and somewhat rugulose puncturation of the prothorax is a further distinguishing character. *D. nigra* is the only species known to me any examples of which have the elytra conspicuously produced at the apex. I think it hardly likely that that is the only one of which I have both sexes, so I suppose that if the character be sexual it is confined to certain species, but it is quite possible that there may be examples of the present species and of others that follow in which the elytra are not simply rounded.

S.A., near Adelaide; in flood refuse.

DESIANTHA SERICEA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; nigra, squamis sat magnis sericeis nigris et olivaceo-brunneis (his in prothorace longitudinaliter et latera versus, in elytris maculatim, dispositis) confertim æqualiter vestita; antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus; rostro sat nitido; prothorace oblongo subtilius confertim nec rugulose punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat quadratis, interstitiis vix convexis setulis pallidis erectis ornatis, interstitiis 5° 6°que postice conjunctis distincte nodulosis. [Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The glossy shining scales closely adpressed and evenly covering the derm give this species a slightly metallic aspect. On the prothorax the paler scales are confined to the sides and a slender line down the middle, on the elytra they are conspicuously condensed on each shoulder and rather evenly scattered in small inconspicuous blotches over the rest of the surface. The present species comes nearest to *D. nigra* but (apart from colour and markings) is a little less narrowed behind with the elytral interstices scarcely at all convex, and bearing a very distinct (though by no means strong) nodosity* where the 5th and 6th interstices unite behind. The elytra are infinitely more closely scaled than in any specimen I have seen of either of the preceding species.

S.A., near Morgan on the river Murray; a single specimen resting on the trunk of a tree.

DESIANTHA MACULATA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; nigra, antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus; squamis albidis ochraceis et nigris dense maculatim vestita et spatiis parvis nudis sparsim variegata; rostro minus elongato, minus nitido; prothorace oblongo ad latera fortiter rotundato, læte albido-tri-vittato, confertim subtilius rugulose punctulato et granulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat magnis quadratis, interstitiis subcarinatis quibusdam elevatioribus, setulis suberectis ornatis, interstitiis 5° 6°que postice conjunctis leviter nodulosis.

[Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines (vix).

On the forehead there is quite a tuft of pale hair-like scales; those placed transversely all down the surface of the rostrum (which is equal to the prothorax in length) are plentiful and conspicuous: the prothorax bears white scales in two or three sinuous rather conspicuous lines on the sides and in a very narrow straight line down the middle; on the elytra the ochreous scales are condensed along the suture, on the sides they are rather evenly mixed in among those of a whitish colour and they also somewhat obscurely

* This nodosity is very much less marked than in the insect mentioned above as agreeing specifically with the description of *Brexius murinus*, Pasc.

follow the lines of the interstices, while the blackish scales are condensed in somewhat square-looking spots (20 or thereabouts on each elytron), a very conspicuous one being placed immediately behind the slight nodosity in which the 5th and 6th interstices unite and terminate. The interstices are rather sharply elevated* especially towards the sides and apex and one or two of them (especially the 3rd and 6th) seem a little more prominent than the rest. Small denuded spots here and there show the somewhat nitid black derm; a row of semi-erect setæ runs along each interstice, the individual setæ being of the same colour as the scales among which they are inserted. The scutellum is whitish.

The above is the description of a well-marked brightly coloured example, but the species seems to be very variable, and in the numerous series before me (in which I can find no differences likely to be specific) the distinctness of the markings gradually diminishes till the opposite extreme from that I have described presents a nearly uniform clothing of whitish-brown or grey-brown scales. The most persistent markings (which are not quite wanting in any example before me) are the whitish or white scutellum and the black spot behind the nodosity near the apex of the elytra. The less brightly marked specimens seem to have the 3rd and 6th interstices more conspicuously elevated than usual and I am not sure that I am right in not treating them as distinct.

Mr. Pascoe has seen an example of this species and returned it as unknown to him.

S. A.; appears to be common and widely distributed, generally occurring under bark and not infrequently under stones and rotten logs of wood.

DESIANTHA ASSIMILIS, sp.nov.

Oblonga; nigra, antennis pedibusque plus minus rufescentibus; squamis pallide brunneis sat æqualiter vestita; rostro sat nitido; prothorace oblongo crebre subtilius subru-

* I find that this apparent *sharpness* of elevation is considerably due to the distribution of scales as it is little noticeable in an example which I have entirely denuded of scales.

gulose punctulato, latitudine majori pone medium posita, disco medio carina brevi nitida ornato; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat quadratis, interstitiis (squamis rasis) sat convexis setulis raris vix conspicuis instructis, interstitiis 5° 6° que postice conjunctis sat fortiter nodulosis.

[Long. 3, lat. 1 line.

The squamosity is so even and dense as almost to conceal the sculpture. The general resemblance is to a feebly marked example of *D. maculata* from which the much less rugulose prothorax (which is at its widest distinctly behind the middle), the rostrum evidently more slender and elongate (it is longer than the prothorax), the short well defined nitid carina on the centre line of the prothorax and the manifestly stronger nodosity at the apex of the 5th and 6th elytral interstices will at once distinguish the present species. The carina on the prothorax furnishes a distinction from all the other species of *Desiantha* known to me.

Port Lincoln, S.A.

DESIANTHA OBSCURA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; nigra; antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque rufis; squamulis subtilibus setulisque pallidis suberectis vestita; rostro sat nitido minus elongato; prothorace oblongo minus subtiliter confertim sat rugulose punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat quadratis; interstitiis convexis, interstitiis 5° 6° que postice conjunctis vix nodulosis.

[Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Extremely like the specimens of *D. nigra* with elytra not produced at the apex, but differs in the rugulose puncturation of its prothorax and in its elytra being at their widest immediately behind the base, whereas the elytra in *D. nigra* are narrower at the base and widen gently to about a third of their length. As in *D. nigra* the squamosity is very inconspicuous, so that the general appearance is much *blacker* than in the other species of the genus. *D. obscura* differs from *D. nigra*, *silacea*, and (judging from the description) *caudata* in having a slight nodosity near the apex of the elytra; it is probably much like *Brexius lineatus*, Pasc., but

is much larger, with the prothorax not in the least granulate, the club of the antennæ quite distinct, the colour different, &c.

N.S. Wales ; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

DESIANTHA PARVA, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; picea, squamis cinereis brunneis et cuprascentibus sat sericeis confertim sat æqualiter vestita ; pedibus (tarsis exceptis) rufescentibus ; prothorace oblongo minus subtiliter minus confertim vix rugulose punctulato ; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis (nonnullis quam cetera elevatioribus) setulis (retrorsum curvatis) ornatis, interstitiis 4° 5° 6° que postice conjunctis manifeste nodulosis.

[Long. 2, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lines (vix).

The most noticeable character of this little species is the coppery tinge of some of its scales especially on the head and prothorax. The sculpture of the rostrum is very feeble, the longitudinal carinæ being elevated only slightly. In the example before me it is probable that the prothorax is abraded, the disc being almost free from scales while the sides are densely clothed with whitish scales. The scales on the elytra are in general of an ashy colour which are somewhat mixed in places with some of a rather darker shade, those on the scutellum and shoulders being whitish. The semi-obsolete carinæ of the rostrum distinguish *D. parva* from all the other described species of the genus. The 3rd and 5th interstices of the elytra are evidently more elevated than the others.

P. Lincoln, S.A. ; a single specimen in my own collection.

The following tabulation will assist in distinguishing the species described above.

A. The derm piceous or black.
  B. Size moderate or small (less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines)
    C. Elytra not nodulose near the apex.
      D. Prothoracic puncturation rugulose..... *D. obscura.*
      DD. Prothoracic puncturation smooth..... *D. nigra.*
    CC. Elytra with a distinct subapical nodulosity.

D. No carina on prothorax.

E. Rostral sculpture very strong; puncturation of prothorax strongly asperate..... ..... *D. maculata.*

EE. Rostral sculpture feeble; puncturation of prothorax not asperate (size 4 lines or thereabouts)..... *D. sericea.*

EEE. Rostral sculpture almost wanting; puncturation of prothorax slightly asperate (size 2 lines or thereabouts)..... *D. parva.*

DD. A short longitudinal carina on the disc of the prothorax..... *D. assimilis.*

BB. Size large (5 lines or thereabouts)..... *D. major.*

AA. The derm testaceous or ochreous..... { *D. silacea*, Pasc. / *D. caudata*, Pasc.

ANORTHORHINUS, gen.nov.

Corpus oblongum squamosum setosumque; oculi sat depressi, fortiter granulati, ovales, infra nonnihil approximati; rostrum sat validum, arcuatum, supra longitudinaliter 5-carinatum, basi subito angustatum; scrobes subapicales infra rostrum proficiscentes oculos attingentes; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, ceteris sat brevibus, 6° 7° que invicem crassioribus; prothorax subcylindricus, antice in medio nonnihil productus, basi subtruncatus; scutellum distinctum; elytra oblonga prothorace multo latiora; pedes mediocres; femora in medio incrassata mutica; tibiæ flexuosæ, anticæ apice breviter mucronatæ; tarsorum articuli basales 3 sat breves, 3^{us} bilobus minus dilatatus, ultimus ceteris conjunctis vix brevior; unguiculi simplices divaricati; abdominis segmenta 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta 2° vix breviora, sutura prima arcuata; coxæ anticæ haud

plane contiguæ, intermediæ sat distantes ; prosternum antice fortiter emarginatum.

The species for which I propose this name are very different in general appearance from most of the *Erirhinidæ* and at first glance suggest the idea of a *Cryptorhynchid* which however is contradicted by the total absence of a prosternal channel. Some of the Australian genera seem almost to fill up the interval between the above-named groups.

This genus I should judge to be near Mr. Pascoe's *Phrenozemia* (although I should certainly not place it among the *Eugnomides*), but from the description and figure of the latter it would appear that the rostrum is very differently shaped. In *Anorthorhinus* it is in shape and sculpture much like that of *Desiantha*, especially those species (e.g., *maculata*, Blackb.), where it is at its shortest,—but it differs in being conspicuously and abruptly constricted on either side (but not on its upper surface) immediately in front of the eyes. These latter are considerably less widely separated beneath than in *Desiantha*. The prothorax is very much narrower in proportion to the elytra than it is in *Desiantha ;* the intermediate coxæ are about as widely separated as in that genus. The distinct (though narrow) separation of the anterior coxæ separates the present genus from nearly all the *Erirhinides* yet described (*Orpha* has anterior coxæ not contiguous, but its femora are all dentate). The tibiæ and tarsi are much like those of *Desiantha*, saving that the former are a little shorter and stouter, with a less conspicuous apical mucro and that the apical joint of the latter is scarcely so long. The species before me are of very obscure and sombre appearance. I believe that this genus stands nearest to *Desiantha* of described forms.

ANORTHORHINUS PICTIPES, sp.nov.

Late oblongus ; niger, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus ; squamis minutis (in rostro griseis transversim positis, in prothorace elytrisque piceis vel nigris hic illic dilutioribus vel obscure aureis, in corpore subtus pedibusque rufescentibus, in tibiis basi et apice albidis) vestitus ; corpore toto supra setulis

suberectis instructo; rostro prothorace vix breviori; hoc confertim granuloso punctulato; elytris minus fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planatis.

[Long. $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. 1 line (vix).

The prothorax is about as long as wide, slightly narrower in front than at the base, with the sides fairly well rounded. The elytra at the base are nearly twice as wide as the base of the prothorax and are scarcely perceptibly narrowed hindward for two-thirds of their length, and then narrow more rapidly to the apex where they are conjointly rounded; their base is very slightly concave nearly all across but for a short distance on either side of its concave part it runs obliquely hindward to join the lateral margin, its junction with which is feebly angulate rather than rounded. The pale or obscurely golden scales on the surface are not at all conspicuous and are almost confined to the apical third part of the elytra where they form small obscure blotches. The white base and apex of the tibiæ are rather conspicuous in well-marked specimens.

I possess a second species of this genus but as I have only a single specimen somewhat abraded it seems better not to describe it.

S.A.; near Port Lincoln.

Emplesis.

I feel no doubt as to the correctness of my identification of this genus. One of the species before me is probably *E. scolopax*, Pasc. Besides the confirmation of generic identity furnished by the identification of a described *species*, I find further assurance in the superficial resemblance of the species before me to the European *Erirhinus nereis*, to which Mr. Pascoe compares them. The assistance of these clues is decidedly valuable, because the genus appears to have little structural consistency; thus Mr. Pascoe tells us that some species differ from others in respect of the form of the intermediate ventral segments, which would divide them between two of the principal sections of M. Lacordaire's

Erirhinides, and the species before me differ in a still more important character, some of them having a most unmistakable channel running down the front part of the prosternum,* which, according to M. Lacordaire, would take them out of the *Erirhinides* altogether. The fact is, I think, that a careful study of the Australian *Curculionidæ* goes far to obliterate the received distinction between the *Erirhinides* and *Cryptorhynchides*. There are several genera (*Enide*, *Lybæba*, &c.) which Mr. Pascoe at first regarded as aberrant *Erirhinides*, and then somewhat hesitatingly transferred to the *Cryptorhynchides* on account of their having a prosternal longitudinal channel in conjunction with contiguous anterior coxæ; and here we have a still greater difficulty of classification in the existence among species so close *inter se* that their *specific* distinction is no easy matter, both of a prosternum that cannot be called decidedly canaliculate at all and of one that is almost *strongly* canaliculate. In the species which I take to be *E. scolopax* there is practically no prosternal channel, but placed side by side with species having that character well-developed it shows indications of a similar structure in the deep emargination of the front of the prosternum and the presence of an obscure carina on either side running from the front of the coxæ to the point in the front margin of the prosternum where the emargination commences, the space intermediate between these carinæ being slightly depressed. It is perhaps a little puzzling that Mr. Pascoe has not referred to this character, and it may be that the insect I take to be *E. scolopax* is not really that species, but at the same time the indication of a prosternal channel is so slight that a describer not having before him any species of the genus in which it is more evident, might naturally enough pass it over without remark. I am not at all sure that the sex with the longer and more slender rostrum is the female, but as Mr. Pascoe seems to be clear on the point, I shall take it for granted that he is right. The eyes are coarsely granulated (Mr. Pascoe does not refer to their granulation). I may add that if these

* There is some indication of a similar structure in *Storeus*.

species were to be referred to the *Cryptorhynchides* on account of their prosternum anteriorly concave, the combination of contiguous anterior coxæ with the absence of a strong mucro at the apex of the anterior tibiæ would distinguish them from all known Australian genera.

Emplesis scolopax, Pasc.

This species appears to be distinguished from all others described by Mr. Pascoe or known to me by the well-defined fascicle of coarse scales on the forehead; these, however, are very easily rubbed off, and I possess only two examples in which they are very conspicuous. Mr. Pascoe seems to have known only one sex, as he characterises the rostrum as equalling in length half the body. This is no doubt the female; in my examples of this sex the rostrum is not quite equal to half the body when exactly measured, but it appears quite so to the eye. In specimens of the other sex (they were taken in company with those having the long rostrum and present no other difference) the rostrum is considerably shorter (being of the length of the anterior femur), and is stouter at the base, but narrower slightly at the apex, and the antennæ are inserted (not as in the female at the middle but) well in front of the middle of the rostrum. The 1st joint of the antennal funiculus is about half again as long as the 2nd, the 2nd about half again as long as the 3rd; the club is about as long as joints 5-7 together. In all the examples before me there is a conspicuous depression on the basal ventral segment.

Emplesis simplex, Pasc.

As all the examples of *Emplesis* before me are from S. Australia, this is the only one besides *scolopax* of those described by Mr. Pascoe which is likely to be among them. The description, however, of this species will not allow of my attributing any example to it. It appears to be smaller than *scolopax*, and to have the rostrum more arched and no fascicle of scales on the forehead; it would seem also that the scales with which it is clothed are all of uniform colour. Unfortunately Mr. Pascoe gives no information

as to the length of the rostrum or the position of the antennæ, and does not state the sex of the specimen he described. I have no example in which the colour of the scales is quite uniform, and in all the species before me (except *scolopax*) the prosternum is quite distinctly concave longitudinally (a character which Mr. Pascoe would not, I think, have passed over), but I have more than one species of which either the male or female would fit Mr. Pascoe's brief description in other respects. I am afraid I must accept such risk as there is of giving a new name to this species.

EMPLESIS NOTATA, sp.nov.

Ferruginea, sat dense squamosa; squamis inter oculos quam cetera vix magis conspicuis; antennis minus gracilibus, funiculi articulo 1 2° duplo (2° 3° haud multo) longiori; prothorace antice sat anguste rotundato-producto, apicem versus sat fortiter constricto, postice fusco-tri-vittato; elytris punctulato-striatis, singulis maculis vittiformibus plurimis fuscis ornatis, his fascias tres obliquas plus minus obscuras efficentibus; prosterno antice longitudinaliter concavo.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$-$1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Maris rostro sat valido, parum arcuato, prothorace paullo breviori, antennis longe ante medium insertis.

Feminæ rostro paullo minus valido, parum arcuato, prothoraci longitudine æquali, antennis paullo ante medium insertis.

The markings on the prothorax and elytra result from some of the scales being of a dark fuscous colour. In an example that is not at all abraded they form three longitudinal lines on the prothorax running from the base to near the middle of the length (the middle line being the least distinct of the three), while on the elytra they form a number of small elongate spots longitudinally placed and grouped so as to fall into three lines on each elytron running from the suture obliquely forward to the lateral margin and also a fourth (which however is obscured by other spots of the same colour adjacent to it) close to the apex. These various markings are not at all sharply defined but are very noticeable in all

specimens not greatly abraded. In some examples some of the fuscous spots are wanting so that the fasciæ are more or less interrupted. There is a conspicuous depression on the basal ventral segment. The pattern on the elytra is perhaps somewhat similar to the "tesselation" which Mr. Pascoe briefly mentions on the elytra of *E. lineigera* from N. S. Wales;—that species however has the head "abruptly callous between the eyes." Compared with *E. scolopax* the rostrum in this species is shorter and stouter and the antennæ are less slender and are inserted nearer the apex, the 2nd joint of the antennal funiculus is shorter in comparison of the 1st and 3rd, the intermediate ventral sutures are decidedly drawn backward (though scarcely *angularly*) at their lateral extremities and the prosternum in front of the anterior coxæ is much more decidedly concave longitudinally.

S. Australia, near Adelaide. Specimens from Port Lincoln and Morgan seem identical though that from the latter locality is too much abraded for certainty.

EMPLESIS GRAVIS, sp.nov.

Obscure fusca, squamis griseis disperse minus dense vestita; antennis sat validis, funiculi articulo 1° 2° dimidia parte longiori, 3-7 brevibus, 3-5 modice (6 et 7 fortiter) transversis; prothorace antice sat anguste rotundato-producto, apicem versus subito fortiter constricto, lateribus pone constrictionem subrectis; elytris punctulato-striatis; prosterno antice longitudinaliter concavo. [Long. 2-2½, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$-$\frac{4}{5}$ line.

Maris rostro minus valido, parum arcuato, prothorace paullo longiori, antennis paullo ante medium insertis.

Feminæ rostro sat gracili, fortiter arcuato, prothorace fere duplo longiori, antennis mox pone medium insertis.

A robust darkly coloured species with its paler scales evenly dispersed but not closely enough to hide the sculpture, especially on the prothorax where the close and moderately strong but not rugulose puncturation is quite conspicuous. The constriction near the front of the prothorax is much more abrupt than in the other

species I have seen. From *E. scolopax* this species may be at once distinguished *inter alia* by the strongly sulcate prosternum, absence of a fascicle of scales from the head, and much stouter antennæ; from *E. notata* by the rostrum much longer in each sex as well as by the complete absence of pattern in the arrangement of scales. From *E. lineigera*, Pasc., and *simplex*, Pasc., its much superior size will immediately distinguish it. In *E. filirostris*, Pasc., the rostrum appears to be much longer still than in *E. gravis*, while *E. storeoides*, Pasc., has *inter alia* a mottled pattern on the elytra. In *E. gravis* the intermediate ventral sutures are distinctly angular at the sides; the scales clothing the surface are evidently finer and more seta-like than in the other species known to me.

Central Australia; McDonnell Ranges; taken by Mr. A. S. Wild.

EMPLESIS MUNDA, sp.nov.

Ferruginea; squamis griseis et ferrugineis vel fuscis vestita; antennis sat validis, funiculi articulo 1° 2° vix dimidia parte, hoc 3° haud multo, longiori, articulis 3-6 sat brevibus vix transversis, 7° leviter transverso; prothorace antice rotundato producto, apicem versus minus subito constricto, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, squamis ferrugineis maculatim dispositis; prosterno antice longitudinaliter concavo. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Maris rostro minus valido, minus arcuato, prothorace paullo longiori, antennis sat longe ante medium insertis.

Feminæ rostro sat gracili, sat fortiter arcuato, prothorace sat longiori, antennis vix ante medium insertis.

In general appearance this species most resembles *E. scolopax* from which the structure of the rostrum (shorter in both sexes, in the female very much more strongly curved) stouter antennæ of differently proportioned joints and quite strongly concave prosternum, &c., &c., will at once distinguish it. The markings on the prothorax resemble those of *E. notata* but seem more variable, the abbreviated vittæ in some examples traversing the whole length of the segment while in others the middle one is absent;

the pattern on the elytra is almost exactly as in *E. notata* but the scales are not so closely set; from *E. notata* however the present species differs *inter alia* in its less robust build and especially in the antennæ being inserted in the male not much (and in the female scarcely) in front of the middle of the rostrum, while in ♂ *notata* their insertion is distant from the apex scarcely a quarter of the length of the rostrum and in the ♀ scarcely a third. The rostrum is not at all unlike that of *E. gravis* but scarcely so long, and in the female less strongly curved; from this species, however, the presence of a pattern on the upper surface and the much feebler constriction of the prothorax anteriorly, *inter alia*, will readily separate *E. munda*.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

EMPLESIS ASSIMILIS, sp.nov.

Elongata; robusta; ferruginea, squamis cinereis confuse vestita; funiculi articulo 1° quam 2^{us} duplo longiori, ceteris sat brevibus, ultimis vix transversis.

[Long. $2\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line (vix).

Maris rostro quam prothorax vix longiori leviter arcuato; antennis paullo ante rostri medium insertis.

Feminæ rostro quam prothorax sat longiori, sat fortiter arcuato; antennis vix ante rostri medium insertis.

This species is extremely close to *E. notata*, Blackb., but the sexual characters are very distinctive; apart from these I find little difference between the two species except that the mottled appearance on the elytra resulting from the mingling of ashy and dark ferruginous scales is more confused in *assimilis*,—so that the quasi-pattern which in *E. notata* is fairly well defined is here very obscure. The rostrum does not differ much in the males of the two species except in the insertion of the antennæ being a good deal nearer the apex in *E. notata*. The rostrum of *E. assimilis* is much longer in the female than in *E. notata* and is very much more strongly arched, with the insertion of the antennæ scarcely at all in front of the middle. Compared with *E. munda*, Blackb.,

the present species *inter alia* is of altogether stouter aspect, the rostrum of the female especially being more robust.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

EMPLESIS ALBOSIGNATA, sp.nov.

Elongata; sat robusta; ferruginea; squamis ferrugineis fuscis et albis variegata, squamis albis mox pone suturæ medium fascia communi brevi condensatis; funiculi articulo 1° quam 2^us^ vix plus sesquilongiori, ceteris sat brevibus, ultimis vix transversis. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Maris rostro quam prothorax manifeste longiori, pro mare gracili, leviter arcuato; antennis paullo ante rostri medium insertis.

Feminæ rostro quam prothorax plus paullo longiori, gracili, sat arcuato; antennis vix ante rostri medium insertis.

The general characters of this (as of the preceding) species are so like those of *E. notata* that it seems useless to repeat them in detail. The elytra however have markings which do not appear variable (I have seen four specimens). The dark fuscous scales are condensed into more or less numerous subquadrate spots, and besides these there are conspicuous white scales placed on and around the scutellum and also forming a short fascia crossing the suture immediately behind the middle (this fascia is continued *very indistinctly* quite to the lateral margins), and a few scarcely conspicuous spots near the apex. Compared with *E. notata* and *assimilis* this species has the antennal funicle more elongate, and the rostrum longer and more slender in both sexes (particularly in the male). The rostrum is more arcuate and the antennæ are inserted further from the apex than in *E. notata*. I think the markings on the elytra may be relied on as a good character. There are some conspicuous snowy-white scales on the ventral segments also which do not appear in other species known to me.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

EMPLESIS UMBROSA, sp.nov.

Elongata; sat robusta; ferruginea; squamis umbrinis et cinereis variegata; squamis piceo-umbrinis in elytrorum

dorso ante medium conspicue condensatis, spatio obscura ita formata retrorsum triangulariter in medio producto et postea a squamis pallide cinereis valde distincto; funiculi sat robusti articulo 1° quam 2^us^ duplo longiori, ceteris brevibus, ultimis transversis; clava brevi lata.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line (vix).

?hujus speciei maris rostro quam prothorax manifeste longiori, gracili, leviter arcuato; antennis paullo ante rostri medium insertis. Feminæ rostro quam prothorax manifeste longiori, gracili, leviter arcuato; antennis parum ante rostri medium insertis.

I am not quite sure of the specific identity of the two specimens before me, owing to their sexual differences being very slight as compared with those of other species of *Emplesis*, and yet sufficient to forbid their being regarded as both of one sex of the same species,—their rostra scarcely differing *inter se* except in the antennæ being inserted in one very little, and in the other much, in front of the middle. Their agreement in somewhat peculiar markings and in an unusually short robust antennal club, however, is strongly opposed to the idea of their representing two species. Their general characters are exceedingly close to those of *E. notata*, &c., but they are very differently marked. Regarding the ferruginous scales as forming the groundwork of the pattern, the dark scales are arranged on the prothorax much as in *E. notata*, but on the elytra they occupy nearly the whole of the anterior half, becoming more definedly dark hindward till the hind-edge of this darker portion is not far short of being black, and is triangularly produced hindward about the suture to somewhat behind the middle, where it is in strong contrast to the paler scales which are at their palest immediately behind it. There are also some dark patches variegating the apical portion.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

The following tabulation will assist the identification of the described species of this genus.

A. Prosternum distinctly excavated longitudinally in front of the anterior coxæ.

B. Elytra variegated with a distinct tesselated pattern; prothorax in front moderately constricted.
C. This pattern includes a conspicuous white mark crossing the suture about its middle... *albosignata.*
CC. This pattern consists mainly of an irregular common dark blotch on the basal half..... *umbrosa.*
CCC. This pattern consists of small ferruginous patches dispersed over an ashy ground.
D. Rostrum distinctly arcuate in both sexes.
E. Rostrum of male much shorter than of female..... *assimilis.*
EE. Rostrum of male scarcely shorter than of female .. .. *munda.*
DD. Rostrum almost straight in both sexes. *notata.*
BB. Elytra devoid of pattern; prothorax in front strongly and suddenly constricted... *gravis.*
AA. Prosternum not (or scarcely at all) concave in front of the anterior coxæ..... *E. scolopax, &c.*

CYDMÆA.

I am morally certain of the correctness of my identification of an example of *Cydmœa luctuosa*, Pasc., (a species with well-defined and peculiar markings), which was taken at no great distance from Gawler—the locality of the type; this example agrees well with the generic description in all respects. I have in my collection, however, several species that I am satisfied cannot be separated generically which differ in some structural characters, some having the mesosternum a little narrower (though considerably wider than in many allied genera: *e.g.*, *Olanœa*), and some having it wider still than in *C. luctuosa*,—these latter, moreover, having the anterior coxæ not quite contiguous; certainly none of them can find a place in any other described genus.

The species which I regard as *Cydmœa* have the following characters in common:—Rostrum not very slender, arched,

cylindric (or nearly so), but a little attenuated at the apex when viewed laterally, its sides striolate near the base; antennæ inserted a little in front of the middle of the rostrum, 2nd joint of funicle short; eyes moderately finely granulated; prosternum rather unusually elongate in front of the anterior coxæ, its anterior margin but little emarginate, mesosternum at least moderately wide; femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ mucronate at apex; claws divaricate, simple; basal ventral suture straight or nearly so; 3rd and 4th ventral segments together shorter than 2nd, their sutures angulated laterally; prothorax not bisinuate at base, its ocular lobes very feeble; intercoxal process of hind body wide, truncate or nearly so in front; general form wide and short as compared with many genera of *Erirhinidæ*.

CYDMÆA OBSCURA, sp.nov.

Ovata; picea, antennarum scapo rufescenti; squamis (supra brunneis albisque intermixtis, subtus albis solis) sat dense vestita; rostro prothoraci longitudine æquali; antennarum funiculi articulo 1° quam 2^us^ 3^us^ que conjuncti vix breviori, 2° 3° paullo longiori, ultimis 2 fortiter transversis, clava sat lata quam latiori vix duplo longiori; prothorace leviter transverso, antice angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris striato-punctulatis, humeris paullo callosis; mesosterno quam *C. luctuosæ* (Pasc.) paullo angustiori.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The lighter scales of the upper surface are extremely nitid and have a silky brownish gloss in some lights, while from other points of view they appear to be white; their arrangement is very confused; on the prothorax they are very evenly and closely sprinkled; on the elytra they are sprinkled chiefly about the base down the suture, and in the form of a very indistinct fascia behind the middle, the darkest colouring being immediately in front of this quasi-fascia. Differs from *C. bimaculata*, Pasc., by its antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi not being of a ferruginous colour, its differently marked elytra, &c.

South Australia; near Port Lincoln.

N.B.—An example taken near Adelaide is somewhat larger (long. $1\frac{3}{5}$ line), has the scales on its elytra disposed without any distinct pattern (the paler scales however being somewhat condensed near the apex), and has the apical joints of its antennal funicle less transverse with the club more elongate, but does not differ otherwise. I hardly know whether to regard these characters as sexual or as marking a distinct species.

CYDMÆA DIVERSA, sp.nov.

Breviter elliptica ; nigra ; squamis pallidis (supra sparsim subtus sat confertim) vestita; rostro quam præcedentis paullo tenuiori, prothorace manifeste longiori ; antennarum funiculi articulo 1° quam 2us 3us que conjuncti haud breviori, 2° 3° duplo longiori, ultimis vix transversis ; prothorace leviter transverso, antice angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis paullo pone marginem anticum leviter constrictis ; elytris striato-punctulatis, humeris vix callosis ; mesosterno quam *C. luctuosæ* (Pasc.) sat latiori ; coxis anticis haud contiguis.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

As in *C. obscura* the whitish scales present, from some points of view, a nitid brown and silky appearance ; they do not form a well-defined pattern ; they are most conspicuous about the sides of the basal portion of the prothorax and are condensed in numerous small inconspicuous spots all over the elytra. The front coxæ not contiguous will separate this species from all others previously described in the genus.

W. Australia ; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

CYDMÆA INVALIDA, sp.nov.

Elliptica ; minus lata ; nigra, antennis tibiisque rufescentibus ; squamis pallidis (supra vix conspicue subtus sat confertim) vestita ; rostro sat gracili, prothorace vix longiori ; antennarum funiculi articulo 1° quam 2us 3usque conjuncti vix longiori, 2° 3° vix longiori, ultimis vix transversis ; prothorace vix transverso, antice angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis paullo pone marginem anticum vix constrictis ; elytris

striato-punctulatis, humeris vix callosis; mesosterno quam *C. luctuosæ* (Pasc.) vix latiori; coxis anticis haud contiguis.

[Long. 1 (vix), lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line (vix).

In the example before me (which may be a little abraded) the lighter coloured scales are scarcely indicated on the upper surface except on the sides of the prothorax, while they densely cover the undersurface. The mucro at the inner apex of the front tibiæ is feebler than in the other *Cydmæa* known to me, and the front margin of the prosternum is a little more decidedly emarginate. Though little different in form from its congeners, this species is a trifle narrower.

S. Australia, near Petersburg.

The following is a tabulation of the described species of *Cydmæa*:—

A. Front coxæ contiguous.
  B. Colour of scales not metallic golden-green.
    C. Tibiæ and tarsi (as well as antennæ) reddish or testaceous..... *bimaculata*, Pasc.
    CC. Colour black, with white scales, antennæ ferruginous, legs obscure..... *pusilla*, Pasc.
    CCC. Antennæ black (or with only the scape ferruginous).
      D. Mesosternum wide; upper surface with well defined snowy-white patches..... *luctuosa*, Pasc.
      DD. Mesosternum less wide; upper surface devoid of sharply limited markings..... *obscura*, Blackb
  BB. Colour of scales golden-green..... *viridula*, Pasc.
AA. Front coxæ distinctly separated.
  B. Antennæ black, mesosternum very wide, prosternum scarcely emarginate in front *diversa*, Blackb.
  BB. Antennæ ferruginous, mesosternum less wide, prosternum more distinctly emarginate in front..... ..... *invalida*, Blackb.

EMPOLIS, gen.nov.

Corpus angustum, elongatum; rostrum minus gracile, arcuatum, prothorace longius, supra longitudinaliter carinatum, apice ipso leviter dilatato; scrobes subapicales rectæ fere infra rostrum positæ infra haud conniventes; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus, articulis 1° et 2° elongatis, ceteris brevibus, ultimis vix transversis; clava sat elongata; oculi magni, sat depressi, fortiter granulati; prothorax quam longior haud latior, antice quam postice paullo angustior, lobis ocularibus subobsoletis; scutellum distinctum; elytra prothorace paullo latiora; coxæ intermediæ valde approximatæ; femora medio incrassata, mutica, basi pedunculata; tibiæ anticæ intus leviter bisinuatæ haud denticulatæ, apice curvatæ mucronatæ; tarsorum articulus ultimus sat elongatus; unguiculi divaricati, intus (basin versus) late obsolete dentati; abdominis segmenta 3^{um} et 4^{um} conjuncta 2° haud breviora; suturæ ventrales ad latera haud angulata, 1^{a} arcuata; prosternum antice sat elongatum, fortiter emarginatum, haud canaliculatum.

The above characters in combination will distinguish this genus from all other *Erirhinid* genera yet described. I think it must stand near *Aoplocnemis*, from which its scrobes not meeting below the rostrum will at once distinguish it. *Œnochroma* is insufficiently described being only distinguished from *Aoplocnemis* (and that by only four characters), but among those the scrobes distant from the eyes and the peculiar front tibiæ are not found in the present insect. *Eniopea* has the antennal club equal to the apical 6 joints of the funicle (here scarcely equal to the last 4 joints) and no ocular lobes. *Desiantha* has the claw joint of the tarsi as long as the preceding 3 joints (here much shorter). *Anorthorhinus* has the rostrum suddenly contracted in front of the eyes. *Erirhinus* has divergent claws. *Agestra* has no ocular lobes. *Nemestra* has the front tibiæ denticulate within. *Emplesis* has non-mucronate front tibiæ. *Nedyleda*, *Paryzeta* and *Methone* have finely granulated eyes. *Empira* has the rostrum shorter than the prothorax and

the description implies that the 2nd ventral segment is longer than the following two. The feebly subdentate convexity of the basal part of the claws within is found in other *Erirhinidæ* having the claws divaricate and is scarcely to be seen except under a compound microscope.

EMPOLIS ANGUSTATUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus ; subparallelus ; piceus, antennis (clava excepta) rufis, tibiis tarsisque subferrugineis ; squamis piliformibus ochraceis minus confertim vestitus ; antennarum funiculi articulo 2° 1° haud breviori ; elytris striato-punctatis, puncturis sat magnis subquadratis. [Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The whole surface, including the rostrum and legs is thinly clothed with elongate pale scales which give the insect a slightly greyish appearance ; they do not form a defined pattern anywhere but on the prothorax fall into three scarcely indicated longitudinal vittæ. The prothorax is slightly constricted near the front, and the projection of the ocular lobes makes the front margin of that segment appear somewhat bisinuate when viewed from above. The eyes are not quite so distant beneath as in *Aoplocnemis*, &c., owing to which the scrobes (though almost on the undersurface of the rostrum) yet reach the eyes. The longitudinal carinæ of the rostrum are continuous almost to the apex but are not very strong and are much hidden by scales. The general appearance is quite that of a European *Erirhinus* (e.g., *E. nereis*).

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

OLANÆA.

I have before me two examples (from Albany, the locality whence the type is reported) which present all the characters assigned in the latin diagnosis under this name as generic, and which I cannot bring myself to consider distinct from *O. nigricollis*, Pasc., in spite of some apparent specific discrepancies. In one of these examples there are some coarse scales as well as erect setæ on the upper surface,—the other having similar setæ but being almost absolutely scaleless,—the rostrum is clothed with

setæ (not only to beyond the middle but) to the end, and the basal joint of the antennal funicle is certainly not so much longer than the 2nd as "fere duplo." If Mr. Pascoe's measurement is inclusive of the rostrum these specimens moreover are larger than the size he mentions ($1\frac{1}{3}$ line) being quite $1\frac{2}{3}$ line, inclusive of the rostrum, but the rather peculiar arrangement of colours agrees so well with the description of *O. nigricollis*, and the generic characters are so identical that I hardly think the two can be different species.

The two above-mentioned specimens were sent to me folded up in a piece of paper in company with three other specimens which I cannot doubt ought to be considered as the same species; these latter however differ in having the whole of their upper surface densely clothed with coarse scales of silky appearance similar to those of the under surface (these scales on the upper surface are everywhere concolorous or nearly so with the derm, except that some whitish scales are condensed into three fairly distinct vittæ on the prothorax of which the lateral ones are continued for a little distance on the elytra). The prothorax in one of these three specimens is undoubtedly shorter and wider; especially in front,—than in the two others,—but I cannot discover any other distinctive character.

The following new species must I think be referred to *Olanœa* notwithstanding its differing from the specimens mentioned above in the suture between the 1st and 2nd ventral segments being almost straight. I cannot find in it any other distinction of generic appearance. In characterising *Olanœa* its author has not described this ventral suture, or the proportions of the ventral segments or the prosternum or the claws;—in what I regard as *O. nigricollis* the 1st ventral suture is arched, the 2nd ventral segment is scarcely longer than the following two together, the prosternum in front of the front coxæ is shorter than in most of the allied genera, and the claws are divergent. As mentioned by Mr. Pascoe the intermediate ventral sutures are arched laterally, the mesosternum is exceptionally narrow between the intermediate coxæ, the eyes are finely granulated, the

base of the prothorax is not bisinuate, the scrobes are directed beneath the rostrum and the scape of the antennæ (when set back) quite reaches the eye. If I am wrong in referring the species before me to *Olanæa* they will require a new generic name.

OLANÆA LÆTA, sp.nov.

Ovalis ; ferruginea, capite rostro antennis (scapo excepto) femoribus (apice excepto) tarsisque picescentibus ; rostro elytrisque albo-setosis ; prothorace trivittatim et elytris maculatim (ad humeros et circa scutellum) albo-squamosis ; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori apicem versus tenuiori nec angustato ; prothorace leviter transverso, apicem versus leviter angustato, sat crebre sat rugulose punctulato ; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat magnis, striis leviter impressis, interstitiis leviter convexis ; sutura inter segmenta ventralia 1^{um} et 2^{um} fere recta. [Long. 1$\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line. (vix).

S.A. ; near Port Lincoln.

ANTYLLIS ALTERNATA, sp.nov.

Picea vel nigra, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, unguiculis nigris ; squamis subtilissimis fuscis albidis et nigris variegata ; supra setis pallidis erectis (in rostro elongatis sat gracilibus, in partibus ceteris brevioribus crassioribus) ornata ; rostro arcuato sat valido, prothorace vix longiori, hoc cum capite leviter crasse subrugulose punctulato ; prothorace transverso antice angustato, fortius sat crasse sat rugulose punctulato, squamis albidis (in medio longitudinaliter condensatis) ornatis, margine antico sat elevato ; elytris punctulato striatis, interstitiis alternis sat fortiter convexis uniseriatim setosis.

[Long. 1$\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

This species appears to be very like *A. setosa*, Pasc., but in that species the apical half of the rostrum is said to be rufo-ferruginous, and there is no mention of the alternate interstices of the elytra being costate. The scales are so minute as not to be individually distinct except under a compound microscope. In a perfectly fresh specimen they form three inconspicuous white lines

on the prothorax, the hind apices of which are conspicuous white spots at the base; on the elytra,—taking the pale fuscous scales as the ground colour,—the markings consist of white spots on the disc which a little behind the middle unite into a transverse fascia not nearly reaching the lateral margins, a white spot on each shoulder, and some obscure piceous blotches on the disc interspersed among the white spots and forming something like a fascia (abbreviated at both ends) immediately behind the white quasi-fascia; none of these markings however invade the actual suture which is fuscous. I have seen only a single specimen clearly presenting the above-described markings; the scales appear to be very deciduous and most examples are almost entirely of a pitchy black colour, the whitish fascia-like mark behind the middle of the elytra is, however, generally distinguishable.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

DYSCHŒNIUM, gen.nov.

Corpus oblongum squamosum; oculi sat prominuli fortiter granulati infra distantes; rostrum sat validum arcuatum; scrobes ante-medianæ laterales; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 6-articulatus; prothorax transversus ad latera fortiter rotundatis; scutellum distinctum; elytra prothorace sat latiora; pedes mediocres; femora postica subdentata; tibiæ anticæ apice haud mucronatæ; tarsi sat elongati, articulo 3° lato, 4° modice elongato; unguiculi simplices divaricati; abdominis segmenta 2 basalia conjuncta quam cetera conjuncta vix longiora, sutura prima arcuata; coxæ anticæ sat exsertæ vix contiguæ, intermediæ distantes; prosternum ante coxas sat elongatum, antice vix emarginatum.

The 6-jointed funiculus of the antennæ, non-mucronate front tibiæ, and claw joint strongly exserted are characters that in combination will distinguish this genus from all previously described.

DYSCHŒNIUM FLAVUM, sp.nov.

Rufescens, elytris pallide flavis, rostri antennarumque apice ipso picescenti; squamis crassis elongatis setiformibus albidis (in elytris seriatim positis) sat dense vestitum, crebre sat

fortiter punctulatum, sculptura sub squamas abdita; rostro arcuato sat valido, prothorace vix longiori; hoc transverso antice angustato, margine antico haud elevato; elytris confertim striatis, interstitiis angustissimis.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

The elytra are peculiarly sculptured, bearing a great number of fine closely approximate striæ, the intervals between which are extremely narrow. In most examples the colour is pale reddish,—almost pink,—while the elytra are of a pale canary-yellow colour; in some examples the colour is entirely yellow, the scales however being always whitish.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln. By sweeping flowers. An example from King George's Sound appears hardly separable, though its prothorax is certainly somewhat more transverse.

Misophrice.

For some of the species described below new generic names might perhaps be suitably provided, but I do not think that the omission to provide them will cause confusion, as the characters common to the species are extremely well-marked and unusual; the following in combination will distinguish them from all Australian *Curculionidæ* outside *Misophrice*;—Rostrum slender, not, or scarcely, shorter than prothorax; antennal funicle with only 6 joints; anterior coxæ contiguous; femora unarmed; tibiæ normally slender, mucronate (or at least submucronate); claw joint of tarsi wanting.

To Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis of the genus the following character may be added:—eyes finely granulated; it may also be remarked that in all the species of which I have seen more than one or two examples, I find the sexes distinguished by the presence or absence of a fovea on the apical ventral segment, and that the species having the prosternum very short anteriorly have the intermediate coxæ more widely separated than the other species have.

MISOPHRICE VARIABILIS, sp.nov.

Oblonga; supra ferruginea; antennis (articulis basalibus 2 exceptis), capite (rostro excepto), rostro apice ipso, elytrorum sutura et maculis vittiformibus nonnullis, piceis vel nigris; subtus picea, abdomine ferrugineo, pedibus ferrugineis (tarsis piceis exceptis); squamis albidis minus crebre vestita, his in elytris maculatim condensatis; rostro arcuato, minus valido, prothorace paullo longiori, supra longitudinaliter subtiliter 5-carinato, carinis apicem versus evanescentibus; antennis sat nitidis, rostri vix ante medium insertis, funiculi articulo 1° 2° et 2° 3° dimidia parte longioribus, articulis 3-6 obconicis inter se sat arcte conjunctis; prothorace leviter transverso, a basi ad apicem (vix arcuatim) angustato, sat fortiter punctulato, puncturis sub squamas abditis, basi bisinuato; elytris puncturis subquadratis sat magnis (in striis leviter impressis positis) instructis et setulis brevibus erectis vestitis; prosterno antice parum emarginato.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$-2, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$-$\frac{4}{5}$ line (vix).

Var. Colore obscuro in elytris deficiente vel magis extenso.

The whitish scales on the elytra are placed on the interstices of the striæ; in the anterior quarter they cover nearly the whole of the interstices, thence hindward assuming the form of subquadrate spots placed for the most part on the alternate interstices. In the type the blackish colouring occupies the suture widely, and forms a still wider vitta on the hinder part of the disc of each elytron; in one example before me this colouring is absent except on the suture where it is very faint, in another it is so extended that the elytron might almost be described as black with a line near the suture and the lateral margin ferruginous. The whitish patches of scales do not seem to vary. The basal two ventral segments are deeply impressed in the middle.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; also at Petersburg.

MISOPHRICE ARGENTATA, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovata; nigra; supra disperse subtus confertim argenteo-squamosa, squamis setuliformibus in elytris vittatim

condensatis ; supra (pedibus inclusis) pilis erectis nigris sat dense vestita ; rostro arcuato sat gracili, prothorace vix longiori, utrinque sat fortiter 2-sulcato, sulcis apicem versus evanescentibus, parte apicali sat fortiter punctulata ; antennis sat nitidis, rostri vix ante medium insertis, funiculi articulis 1-3 longitudine subæqualibus, ceteris nonnihil moniliformibus ; prothorace vix transverso, antice angustato, sat fortiter punctulato (puncturis sub squamas abditis), basi bisinuato ; elytris puncturis subquadratis sat magnis (in striis vix impressis positis) instructis apice submucronatis leviter dehiscentibus ; prosterno antice fortiter emarginato.

[Long. 2, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line (vix).

The silvery white scales on the elytra are condensed in vittæ on the alternate interstices of the rows of punctures and do not seem variable ; that on the interstice next the suture commences considerably behind the base ; the vittæ seem to be variously interrupted in different specimens, but I think this is always caused by abrasion. The shape and proportions of the joints of the funiculus are very different from those of *M. variabilis* in which those joints are wide at the base and a little dilated to the apex while here they are more turbinate, the apical 3 being almost moniliform. The basal ventral segments do not present any conspicuous depression.

S. Australia ; on *Casuarina ;* near Port Lincoln.

MISOPHRICE SUBMETALLICA, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovata ; supra testacea, squamis setiformibus pallidis (his in elytris sparsim seriatim dispositis) vestita ; antennis (articulis basalibus 2 exceptis), rostro (hoc nonnullis exemplis apicem versus rufescenti), capite, prothorace, elytrorum sutura et spatio circa scutellum, piceis (nonnullis exemplis vix viridi- vel cupreo-micantibus) ; corpore subtus piceo, pedibus (tarsis piceis exceptis), abdomineque, testaceis ; rostro arcuato minus valido prothorace vix longiori, supra longitudinaliter subtiliter 5-carinato, carinis apicem versus evanescentibus ; antennis sat nitidis, rostri ad medium insertis, funiculi articulis

2° 3°que æqualibus, his conjunctis 1° æqualibus, ceteris obconicis inter se sat arcte conjunctis; prothorace vix transverso, a basi ad apicem (vix arcuatim) angustato, fortius sat crebre punctulato, basi leviter bisinuato; elytris puncturis sat crebris subquadratis minoribus (in striis leviter impressis positis) instructis; prosterno antice abbreviato, vix emarginato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$-$1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

In all the specimens that I have examined of this species there is a conspicuous deep impression occupying the whole of the middle part of the basal two ventral segments.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

MISOPHRICE OBLONGA, sp.nov.

Oblonga, postice haud latior; supra testacea, capite (rostro excepto), antennis (basi excepta), elytris circa scutellum et tarsis, piceis; subtus rufescens, pectore piceo-viridi; supra squamis suberectis pallidis minus conspicuis vestita; rostro arcuato minus gracili, prothorace haud longiori, supra minus convexo 5-carinato, carinis antice vix obsoletis; antennis sat nitidis, rostri paullo ante medium insertis, funiculi articulo 2° 3° paullo longiori, his conjunctis 1° æquali, ceteris transversis; prothorace vix transverso, a basi ad apicem (vix arcuatim) angustato, crasse crebre punctulato, basi vix manifeste bisinuato; elytris puncturis sat magnis subquadratis (in striis leviter impressis positis) instructis; prosterno antice abbreviato vix emarginato. [Long. 1 (vix), lat. $\frac{3}{10}$ line.

This species is very like *M. submetallica*, but I feel confident that it is not a mere variety. Apart from its very much smaller size and somewhat different colouring (the rostrum and prothorax being testaceous), it is very different in outline, the elytra not increasing in width behind the basal fifth part of their length and being gradually attenuated in the apical quarter. It is also to be noted that the rostrum is distinctly shorter and that the joints in the antennal funicle are somewhat differently proportioned. In the two examples that I have seen the basal two ventral segments are longitudinally concave as in *M. submetallica*.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

MISOPHRICE MUNDA, sp.nov.

Oblonga, postice haud latior; supra testacea, capite, prothorace, antennis (basi excepta), elytris circa scutellum et in sutura, tarsisque, piceo-nigris; subtus piceo-nigra, abdomine rufo; supra squamis viridibus sat sparsim vestita; rostro arcuato, gracili, prothorace paullo longiori, supra obscure 5-carinato; antennis sat nitidis, rostri paullo ante medium insertis, funiculi articulis 2° 3°que inter se subæqualibus, his conjunctis 1° paullo brevioribus, ceteris transversis; prothorace leviter transverso a basi ad apicem vix arcuatim angustato sat crasse sat crebre sat rugulose punctulato, basi vix manifeste bisinuato; elytris puncturis sat magnis subquadratis (in striis leviter impressis positis) instructis; prosterno antice abbreviato vix emarginato. [Long. $\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $\frac{3}{10}$ line (vix).

Allied to the last preceding two species and differing from both in respect of the distinctly *green* scales thinly scattered over the surface,—more plentifully on the head, prothorax and base of the elytra than elsewhere and also in the differently proportioned joints of the antennal funicle. Differs from *M. submetallica* also by the elytra not being dilated posteriorly, by the much smaller size and by the antennæ being inserted well in front of the middle of the rostrum,—and from *M. oblonga* by the prothorax and rostrum being of a dark colour, the former being less narrowed anteriorly and slightly more transverse while the latter is more slender and elongate being somewhat longer than the prothorax (in *oblonga* not at all longer).

Western Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq., near Perth.

MISOPHRICE SETULOSA, sp.nov.

Oblonga, postice vix latior; picea, antennarum basi, elytrorum disco, abdomine, femoribus, et nonnullis exemplis tibiis, plus minus testaceis vel rufescentibus; supra squamis viridibus sat sparsim, et setulis brevibus pallidis erectis sat crebre, vestita; rostro arcuato minus gracili, prothorace haud longiori, supra minus convexo 5-carinato, carinis antice vix obsoletis;

antennis rostri paullo ante medium insertis, cetera ut *M. submetallicæ* ; prothorace sat transverso, sat crasse sat crebre sat rugulose punctulato, basi subbisinuato, lateribus leviter rotundatis ; elytris puncturis sat magnis subquadratis (in striis modice impressis positis) instructis ; prosterno antice abbreviato, vix emarginato. [Long. $\frac{4}{5}$-1, lat. $\frac{3}{10}$ line (vix).

Allied to the last preceding three species but distinct from them all by its much darker colour and erect bristles which on the elytra run in longitudinal rows, and also by its shape, the elytra being more rounded on the sides and consequently not quite so wide near the base or behind the middle as in the middle. The rostrum is nearest to that of *M. oblonga*, while the antennæ resemble those of *M. submetallica* in their short 2nd joint of funicle, &c. The green scales of the upper surface are considerably more conspicuous than in *M. munda*.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

MISOPHRICE SQUAMOSA, sp.nov.

Oblonga, postice (fere ab elytrorum basi) attenuata ; piceo-nigra, antennarum basi tibiisque plus minus rufescentibus ; corpore supra pedibusque squamis fuscis griseisque, corpore subtus squamis argenteo-albidis (certo adspectu subcupreis), densissime vestitis ; rostro sat gracili, vix arcuato, prothorace parum longiori ; longitudinaliter subtiliter 5-carinato, carinis apicem versus obsoletis ; antennis rostri paullo ante medium insertis, funiculi articulis 1-3 gradatim brevioribus, 4-6 3° brevioribus nec transversis, clava basi subtubulato ; prothorace sat transverso, a basi ad apicem sat arcuatim angustato, crebre fortiter subrugulose punctulato, basi vix bisinuato ; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis crasse obscure (sculptura sub squamis omnino abdita) punctulatis ; prosterno antice (ut *M. variabilis*) minus abbreviato antice minus emarginato.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

There is little pattern on this insect ; regarding the darker scales as the ground colour one observes two rather inconspicuous pale vittæ on either side of the prothorax and single whitish scales

dusted over the elytra with a little tendency to run into longitudinal lines on the disc. The elytra immediately behind the base are considerably wider than the prothorax and are thence narrowed to the apex; the antennæ by their slender long-jointed funiculus resemble those of *M. argentata*,—the prosternum is like that of *M. variabilis*. The close even vestiture of scales without hairs or erect setæ and the nearly straight rostrum distinguish the present insect from all the preceding. The elytra are a little callous where the 5th 6th and 7th interstices terminate. The basal 2 ventral segments are (as in *M. argentata*) not longitudinally concave. Probably Mr. Pascoe would regard this species as requiring a new generic name.

S. Australia; a single example taken near Port Lincoln.

MISOPHRICE PARALLELA, sp.nov.

Sat angusta; subcylindrica, elytris prothorace vix latioribus; piceo-nigra; squamis pallidis (certo adspectu subcupreis) vestita, his in elytris seriatim dispositis, in prothorace corporeque subtus sat piliformibus; rostro sat gracili arcuato, prothorace parum longiori, longitudinaliter 5-carinato, carinis apicem versus obsoletis; antennis rostri parum ante medium insertis, funiculi articulis 2° 3°que longitudine æqualibus his conjunctis 1° brevioribus, ceteris submoniliformibus; prothorace vix transverso, antice subtubulato, crebre sat crasse rugulose punctulato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, basi vix bisinuata; elytris puncturis sat magnis subquadratis (in striis modice impressis positis) instructis; prosterno antice minus abbreviato, leviter emarginato.

[Long. 1, lat. $\frac{3}{10}$ line.

This species has very much the appearance of a *Tychius*. Its subcylindric appearance distinguishes it at once from all the other described species of *Misophrice*. I have little doubt that Mr. Pascoe would make a new genus for it. The basal two ventral segments are gently concave longitudinally. There is no fovea on the apical ventral segment of the specimen before me.

S. Australia; a single example taken near Port Lincoln.

The following tabulation will suffice to separate the species described above :—

A. Prosternum very short (almost linear) and scarcely emarginate in front of the anterior coxæ.
  B. Body not clothed above with erect bristles.
    C. Rostrum and prothorax not of an uniform testaceous or red colour.
      D. Antennæ inserted considerably in front of middle of rostrum ..... *munda.*
      DD. Antennæ inserted at or close to the middle of rostrum..... *submetallica.*
    CC. Rostrum and prothorax of an uniform testaceous or red colour..... *oblonga.*
  BB. Body densely clothed above with very short erect bristles ..... *setulosa.*
AA. Prosternum moderate in front of anterior coxæ and at least moderately emarginate in front.
  B. Body not clothed with close-set bristles above.
    C. Elytra much wider than prothorax. Basal two ventral segments longitudinally concave ..... *variabilis.*
    CC. Elytra much wider than prothorax. Basal two ventral segments not longitudinally concave..... ..... *squamosa.*
    CCC. Elytra scarcely, if at all, wider than prothorax .... *parallela.*
  BB. Body densely clothed with erect bristles above..... .... *argentata.*

N.B.—*M. hispida* (the only previously described *Misophrice*) is a species bearing long erect setæ, and having a large snowy white spot on the side of each elytron.

ANARCIARTHRUM, gen.nov.

Corpus ovale, subcylindricum ; oculi minus convexi, sat fortiter granulati, ovales, infra distantes; rostrum gracile,

elongatum, arcuatum, supra basin versus longitudinaliter striolatum ; scrobes postmedianæ, laterales ; scapus oculum attingens ; funiculus 5-articulatus, articulis 1° 2° 3°que conjunctis vix longiori ; clava distincta ; prothorax subconicus, basi subtruncatus ; scutellum minutissimum ; elytra sat elongata, prothorace parum vel modice latiora ; pedes mediocres ; femora mutica, in medio incrassata ; tibiæ intus vix flexuosæ, anticæ intus angulatim dilatatæ sed vix mucronatæ ; tarsi 3-articulati ; abdominis segmenta 3^um^ 4^um^ que conjuncta 2° vix breviora, sutura prima parum arcuata, suturis intermediis ad latera angulatis ; coxæ anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ subapproximatæ ; prosternum antice breve vix emarginatum.

It is very difficult to form a decided opinion as to the affinities of the insect for which I propose this name. Superficially it looks as if it might well stand in the same genus as *Misophrice parallela* (which species I have remarked above does not seem at home in *Misophrice*) but its 5-jointed funiculus is inconsistent with such a conjunction. This latter character is suggestive of relation to *Cionus*, but I do not find other characters to confirm the suggestion. The pygidium is entirely covered by the elytra and the *metasternum* is moderately elongate. The *Erirhinides* and *Tychiides* would seem to have almost equal claims to a clawless species, but as none such have hitherto been actually attributed to the latter tribe and as the genera belonging to it usually show peculiarities about the ventral sutures of which I find no indication in the insect before me, I think this genus had better be regarded as an *Erirhinid* with exceptional antennæ as well as exceptional tarsi.

ANARCIARTHRUM VIRIDE, sp.nov.

Ovale (mare quam femina angustiore et magis parallelo) ; piceum, squamis læte viridibus (in elytris lineatim positis) vestitum, antennis basi et nonnullis exemplis rostro pedibusque anticis, rufescentibus ; rostro quam prothorax (maris paullo, feminæ fere duplo) longiori ; antennis paullo pone rostri medium insertis ; prothorace vix transverso, a basi ad apicem

(vix arcuatim) angustato; elytris sat fortiter punctulato striatis, interstitiis sat planatis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

The basal ventral segment bears a semi-circular impression which is continued feebly on the 2nd segment. The 5th ventral segment is not foveated in either sex, but in the sex with the longer rostrum it is emarginate on its hind margin, with what appears to be a minute additional segment beyond.

PHYTOPHAGA.

CHALCOMELA SLOANEI, sp.nov.

Rotundata; valde convexa; nitida; subtus nigra; supra picea, viridi et purpureo obscure micans, antennis palpis pedibusque rufis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato striatis, interstitiis sub-convexis. [Long. 3, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The head is impunctate or nearly so; it bears a very deep transverse angulated furrow dividing the clypeus from the forehead and a feebler longitudinal furrow running down the forehead. The prothorax is nearly three times as wide at the base as it is long down the middle; it is narrowed and gently rounded from the base to the front, very minutely punctulate and also bearing a number of larger (but still small) punctures which become a little more numerous and coarse towards the sides than in the middle. The elytra are strongly seriate-punctulate, the rows of punctures in shallow striæ between which the interstices are gently convex, each of them bearing a row of small distantly-spaced punctures. The green and coppery reflections on the upper surface are not very conspicuous and do not seem to form any defined pattern; the suture and apical region are the brightest parts but almost any part can be made to appear more or less green or coppery from some point of view.

The entirely red antennæ combined with general obscurity of appearance, absence of coloured pattern, and convexity of elytral interstices will readily distinguish this species from all its previously described congeners.

N. S. Wales; Richmond River; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

ATERATOCERUS, gen.nov.

Palpi maxillares ut *Cyclomelæ;* antennæ robustæ, articulis 3-11 sat fortiter compressis; oculi ovales transversi minus fortiter granulati; acetabula antica postice late aperta; metasternum elongatum; unguiculi appendiculati; corpus elongato-oblongum; segmento ventrali apicali postice fortiter multispinoso.

It is rather difficult to say where this genus should be placed in Lacordaire's arrangement, but perhaps it would be most at home among the "*Australicites.*" It differs from *Calomela* in its elongate more fragile facies, and in its claws not bifid but appendiculate. The stout unicolorous metallic antennæ, colouring, and style of markings of the species before me are suggestive of *Phyllocharis,* but the anterior coxæ widely open behind separate it at once from that genus.

ATERATOCERUS INTRICATUS, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus; nitidus: læte rufus; antennis nigro-violaceis, femoribus tibiisque plus minus piceo-violaceo-micantibus, elytris intricate piceo maculatis fasciatisque; capite lævigato inter oculos profunde impresso, vertice subtiliter longitudinaliter canaliculato; prothorace quam longiori plus duplo latiori, vix perspicue punctulato, antici angustato, lateribus leviter convexis, angulis sat acutis, base leviter convexa, margine antico fortiter concavo; elytris pone basin latera versus late transversim impressis, seriatim punctulatis, puncturis nisi antice suturam versus et in impressione transversa vix perspicuis.

[Long. $2\frac{3}{5}$-$3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$-2 lines.

The basal joint of the antennæ is short and piriform, joint 2 much smaller still, 3 as long as 1 and scarcely compressed, 4 scarcely different from 3, 5-8 decidedly and increasingly compressed, 9-11 each almost identical with 8 except that 11 bears at its apex a small narrower piece which has all the appearance of a 12th joint. The piceous markings on the elytra are quite similar

in the two examples before me, but they are intricate and difficult to describe. The anterior two-thirds of the lateral margin is widely and unevenly piceous; a little in front of the middle a rather faint narrow transverse fascia runs from this margin to the suture, close to which it becomes wide and strongly coloured; at the apex of the piceous margin another transverse fascia of zig-zag form runs across the elytra and, close to the apex of the elytra, a third; there is a common piceous spot around and including the scutellum, and a smaller one on each elytron immediately in front of the middle of the anterior fascia. A round and rather deep but not large fovea is impressed on the base just within the shoulder. The hind margin of the apical ventral segment is cut all across into a close series of spines or sharp teeth; it is possible that this is a sexual character. The claws are like those of *Chalcolampra*.

N.S.W., Richmond River; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

CALOMELA FLAVESCENS, sp.nov.

Elongata; subparallela; flavo-testacea; nitida; labro medio et antennarum articulis 6-10 apice, nigris; genubus, mandibulorum palporumque maxillarium apice, et antennarum articulis 4-5 supra 6-10 que basi, plus minus infuscatis; capite prothoraceque subtilius æqualiter sat crebre punctulatis; elytris seriatim fortius punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter sparsim punctulatis. [Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

The prothorax is more than twice as long as wide, and is very little wider at the base than in front; the sides are gently convex in front of the middle and are very slightly sinuate in front of the base; the front margin is strongly convex and the base has a well-defined median lobe; all the angles are sharp.

This species must be very near *C. pallida*, Baly, the exact habitat of which is unknown. But *C. pallida* is said to be entirely testaceous or pale fulvous except the antennæ which are black (except the basal joints). In the present species the apex of the jaws and of the maxillary palpi, a line down the labrum, and the knees, are more or less infuscate while the antennæ have the

upper side of the basal joints and the apex of the rest fuscous or blackish, and the basal portion of the joints about the middle are infuscate in a less degree. These colour differences would not be sufficient to justify specific distinction, however, were it not for differences of sculpture, but in *pallida* the head is said to be coarsely punctured and the puncturation of the prothorax to be sub-variolose at the sides, whereas in the present species both head and prothorax are very finely and very evenly punctured, the punctures of the latter being scarcely if at all coarser on the sides than on the disc. The other species of *Calomela* approaching this one in colour are *geniculata*, Baly, *tarsalis*, Blackb., and perhaps *paropsoides*, Clk. ; of these the former two, *inter alia*, have black tarsi, while the last named has the prothorax strongly punctured at the sides and the elytra marked with fuscous blotches.

N.S.W., Richmond River ; sent by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

Aulacophora australis, Blackb.

The same year (1888) in which I described the above-named insect to the Linnean Society of N. S. Wales, Mr. J. S. Baly, I find, described it to the Linnean Society of London under the name *Aulacophora Olivieri*. As Mr. Baly's description was published a little before mine his name must stand. In the same memoir Mr. Baly describes Malayan specimens which he says are the true *A. analis*, Weber, and shows that they are quite distinct from any species hitherto recorded as Australian, the specimens on the authority of which Olivier quoted Australia as a locality for *analis* being in reality this allied species which Mr. Baly and I described almost simultaneously. *A. analis*, Weber, must therefore be dismissed from the Catalogue of Australian Coleoptera, and the insect that has borne that name will stand thus—

A. Olivieri, Baly, Journ. Linn. Soc. XX. (1888), p. 184.
australis, Blackb., Proc. L.S.N.S.W. (Ser. 2) Vol. III. (1888), p. 1498.
analis, Oliv. (nec Weber), Ent. VI. p. 642, t. 3, f. 48.
? *hilaris*, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, p. 555.

My note in Proc. L.S.N.S.W. (1889, p. 1273) to the effect that *A. australis*, Blackb., appeared to be a var. of *analis*, was

founded on Olivier's erroneous statement to that effect, but there seems to be no doubt whatever that Mr. Baly is right in his conclusions. It is quite likely that *A. Olivieri* may be *hilaris*, Boisd., but this could only be determined by reference to the type if still in existence.

AULACOPHORA RICHMONDENSIS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovata ; convexa ; nitida ; flava, labro, mandibulis apice, antennis (basi excepta), metasterno, tibiis (basi excepta), tarsis et elytrorum fasciis 2 latis (altera recta basali, altera arcuata pone medium) nigris aut nigro-piceis ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori transversim sulcato, antice latera versus sparsim fortiter punctulato ; elytris tenuiter punctulatis.

Maris segmento ventrali apicali 3-lobato, lobo intermedio toto longitudinaliter profunde concavo.

Feminæ segmento ventrali apicali æquali, postice rotundato.

Var. metasterno flavo. [Long. 3-3⅗, lat. 1⅘-2 lines.

The eyes are connected by a transverse furrow, immediately above the middle of which is a deep fovea. The antennæ are not different in the sexes. The basal joint (and in some examples the second and even the base of the third) is more or less rufous ; joints 3 and 4 are equal *inter se*. The prothorax is punctured very finely and sparsely except towards the sides of the portion in front of the transverse furrow where the puncturation is strong and conspicuous.

The previously described Australian species having yellow elytra with large black markings are *Olivieri*, Baly, *pectoralis*, Jac., *Cartereti*, Guér., and *hilaris*, Boisd., (not recognizably described). Of these the first has antennæ totally different from those of the present insect, the black markings not forming continuous fasciæ on the elytra, &c.,—the second (from Cape York) has "the prothorax impunctate,"—the third (known I think only by a very poor description) has antennæ "at least as long as the body" (in this species they reach little behind the middle of the elytra), "thorax a little wider than long" (in this species all but twice as wide as long), yellow legs, &c. The Malayan *A. analis*, Weber,

has (according to Mr. Baly) *inter alia* the apical ventral segment quite different in both sexes,—and the other Malayan species (I think I have seen at least descriptions of them all) all differ in well marked characters. A species from Cape York which Mr. Jacoby thinks may be *A. affinis*, Montrouz., has *inter alia* the hind legs entirely black.

N. S. Wales; Richmond River district; sent by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

AULACOPHORA WILSONI, Baly.

Mr. Sloane has sent me from the Richmond River district a single specimen (female) which seems to be this insect,—described on specimens from Melbourne. My example does not quite fit the description in respect of colour, being brownish-testaceous rather than flavous and having the disc of the elytra vaguely infuscate, but I can find no other distinction. It appears to me that *A. scutellata*, Boisd., might be this insect, but the description (of half a dozen words) is perhaps unworthy of attention.

HOPLOSTINES, gen.nov.

Corpus oblongum, robustum, glabrum; oculi integri sat convexi; antennæ robustæ filiformes, corporis dimidio vix longitudine æquales, articulo 1° 4° æquali quam 3^{us} breviori; prothorax transversus; elytrorum epipleuræ fere ad apicem bene distinctæ; tibiæ extus longitudinaliter sulcatæ, apice mucronatæ, anticarum mucrone brevi valido uncinato; tarsorum posticorum articulus 1^{us} 2° 3° que conjunctis vix æqualis; unguiculi bifidi; acetabula antica postice angustissime clausa.

The insect for which I propose this new generic name cannot be placed in any of the numerous genera of *Galerucidæ* formed by Messrs. Baly, Jacoby, and others since Dr. Chapuis' work on the subfamily in the "Genera des Coléoptères." In Dr. Chapuis' tabulation of the genera of *Galerucides* it would fall in the *Sermylites*.

HOPLOSTINES VIRIDIPENNIS, sp.nov.

Testacea, antennis labro mandibulis palpis abdominis parte media tibiarum apice tarsisque infuscatis, elytris læte

viridibus, capite postice nigro ; hoc longitudinaliter fortiter sulcato, antice (parte testacea) coriaceo, postice (parte nigra) crassissime rugulosissime punctulato ; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, crassissime rugulose nec profunde punctulato, antice quam postice sat angustiori, disco utrinque impresso, margine antico subtruncato, angulis anticis dentiformibus, posticis acute rectis, lateribus ab angulis anticis fere ad medium divergentibus (hic subangulatis), hinc ad basin subparallelis, basi ad latera (manifeste) et in medio (sat obsolete) emarginata ; elytris sat late marginatis, crebre aspere fortiter punctulatis ; segmento ventrali (? maris) longitudinaliter carinato, apice elevato-emarginato.

[Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The elytra are of a somewhat unusual colour—a bright pale green.

N. S. Wales ; Richmond River district ; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

MENIPPUS ELEGANS, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus ; sat robustus ; albido-pubescens ; testaceus ; capite postice, antennis (articulorum basalium basi excepta), in prothorace maculis nonnullis, metasterno, abdomine in parte, femorum apice, tibiis, tarsisque, infuscatis vel nigris ; elytris læte viridibus ; antennis robustis, corporis dimidio vix longitudine æqualibus, articulo 1° 3° sat æquali, his 4° paullo longioribus ; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, antice quam postice paullo latiori, ante medium fortiter inæqualiter transversim sulcato, a sulco ad basin in medio longitudinaliter impresso, sulco et spatio depresso maculatim infuscatis ; lateribus bisinuatis antice haud marginatis, angulis anticis obscuris, posticis obtusis, basi leviter trisinuata ; capite postice confertim crasse rugulose, prothorace crassissime rugulose minus crebre, elytris confertim rugulose subtilius, punctulatis ; elytrorum epipleuris multo post medium continuatis ; tibiis extus longitudinaliter sulcatis, apice intus inermibus ; unguiculis in medio breviter acute dentatis, fere subbifidis. [Long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The structure of the claws, which can hardly be called genuinely bifid, appears hardly consistent with a place in *Menippus*, but I can find no other structural peculiarity, and the divergence is not greater than is found in the claws of various species of *Galeruca*. This species bears a singular superficial resemblance to the preceding one.

Australia; I am doubtful of the exact habitat, but I believe it to be in N. S. Wales.

MENIPPUS QUADRINOTATUS, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus; pubescens; fuscus, antennis (basi exceptis) tibiis tarsisque plus minus obscurioribus, elytris singulis maculis 2 (altera minori humerali altera majori elongata laterali apicem versus posita) cyaneis; antennis sat robustis, articulis 1° 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus, 2° multo breviori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori (basi margini antico latitudine æquali), transversim sulcato (sulco medio subobsoleto), confertim minus fortiter punctulato, lateribus sat æqualiter rotundatis antice vix perspicue marginatis; elytris confertim aspere subtilius punctulatis; unguiculis subbifidis. [Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

A very distinct species, not very like any other known to me, but with generic character normal.

Australia; I believe this insect is from the central tropical region.

CANDEZEA SCULPTA, sp.nov.

Ovata, elytrorum partibus duabus anticis antrorsum declivibus; glabra; fusca (? exempli recentis colore pallidiori); in capite prothoraceque maculis nonnullis, in elytro singulo macula magna circuliformi (basin, suturam et marginem lateralem attingenti), scutello, sternis, maculis transversis nonnullis in segmentis ventralibus positis, et femoribus (his apice pallidioribus), nigris vel nigro-piceis; antennis sat gracilibus sat elongatis, articulo 1° elongato quam 2^{us} plus duplo longiori, 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus utroque quam 2^{us} fere duplo longiori; capite vix punctulato, inter oculos transversim sulcato sulco medio foveiformi antice producto;

prothorace quam longiori tertia parte latiori, minute coriaceo et sparsim vix manifeste punctulato, ad angulos anguste deplanato, pone angulos posticos late lobato, basi margini antico latitudine subæquali, lateribus arcuatis, angulis anticis lateraliter sat productis, posticis obtusis ; scutello sat magno triangulari ; elytris sat crebre sat leviter minus minute subseriatim punctulatis, inter punctururum series subcostatis, in partibus nigris subdepressis ; tarsorum posticorum articulo 1° quam ceteri conjuncti sat longiori ; unguiculis intus late dentatis ; acetabulis anticis postice clausis ; elytrorum epipleuris post medium continuatis ; tibiis mucronatis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

This species is evidently congeneric with the two that I described as *C. Palmerstoni* and *Bovilli* (in Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., XI. pp. 178-9) though specifically it is extremely distinct from them. Specifically it must be very near *C. bimaculata*, Jac., (from New Guinea); indeed I should hesitate to distinguish it from that insect if its author had not described its elytra as having only "a few scarcely visible punctures." It is probable that the example before me is discoloured owing to defective preservation and that its pale fuscous or drab tint has been brighter when it was fresh. The specimen appears to be a female and (perhaps owing to its being dilated with ova) its elytra are strongly dilated upwards as well as laterally almost to the apex so that viewed from the side the curve of the upper outline is very strong and its highest point is near the apex. The blackish ring on the anterior $\frac{2}{5}$ of each elytron is somewhat impressed (as though branded on the surface), the included space consequently appearing to be slightly tumid.

Queensland; Bellenden-Ker Ranges; taken by Mr. F. M. Bailey, Queensland Government Botanist.

MONOLEPTA ROSEA, sp.nov.

Testacea, antennis apicem versus metasternoque nigris vel piceis, elytrorum basi et macula discoidali paullo pone medium posita) læte roseis ; capite vix manifeste punctulato, longitudinaliter subtiliter canaliculato, antennis corporis dimidio sat longioribus articulis 1° 4° 5° que inter se sat

æqualibus, his singulis 2° 3° que conjunctis æqualibus, hoc quam ille sat longiori; prothorace subtilissime coriaceo et sparsim obsolete punctulato, quam longiori fere dimidia parte latiori, antice vix angustato, ad angulos obscure anguste deplanato, pone angulos anticos late lobato, lateribus arcuatis, angulis anticis minus distinctis posticis subrectis; scutello triangulari; elytris sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis, tibiis mucronatis, tarsorum posticorum articulo 1° quam ceteri conjuncti sat longiori; unguiculis appendiculatis; acetabulis anticis postice clausis, elytrorum epipleuris sat longe ultra medium continuatis. [Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The rosy colour at the base of the elytra extends to about one-fifth of their entire length and is faintly continued hindward some distance further along the margin. This species must be near the Malayan *M. basalis*, Jac., and *affinis*, Jac., but *inter alia* in neither of those does there appear to be any red spot on the disc of the elytra, and both have a wider prothorax, that of *affinis* being "twice as broad as long" and that of *basalis* still wider; while in the present species the width is scarcely more than half again the length. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is more than half as long as the hind tibiæ. The fourth joint of the antennæ is slightly longer than either the 1st or the 5th.

Australia; I am not sure of the exact habitat but believe it to be in the central tropical region.

Monolepta nigricornis.

Nigra; nitida; prothorace femoribus et tibiarum basi læte flavis; capite vix punctulato inter oculos fortiter transversim sulcato; antennis corporis dimidio paullo longioribus, articulis 1° 4° 5° que inter se æqualibus, his singulis quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix brevioribus, 2° sat dilatato (? alterutrius sexus solum) quam 3^{us} breviori; prothorace vix manifeste punctulato, quam longiori paullo latiori, antice vix angustato (latitudine majori ante medium posita), supra irregulariter depresso (? exemplo deformi), pone angulos posticos leviter late lobato, lateribus minus arcuatis, angulis anticis minus distinctis

posticis minutis subrectis ; scutello triangulari ; elytris sparsim subtiliter punctulatis ; tibiis mucronatis (anteriorum mucrone brevi inconspicuo) ; tarsorum posticorum articulo 1° ceteris conjunctis æquali ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; acetabulis anticis postice clausis ; elytrorum epipleuris longe ultra medium continuatis. [Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

N.S.W. ; Bulli ; sent by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Mycella clavicornis, sp.nov.

Nigro-ænea, prothorace femoribusque (his basi picea excepta) rufis ; subtilissime sat crebre punctulata ; prothorace quam breviori fere duplo latiori ; antennis corpore vix tertia parte brevioribus, clava compressa, articulis ultimis 2 sat fortiter transversis. [Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 2 lines.

The prothorax is of about equal width across the base and the front ; the latter is very strongly concave the front angles being much produced but not sharp ; the sides are gently convex from the front to behind the middle and thence slightly concave to the base which is nearly straight but with the hind angles (which are rather sharp) slightly produced hindward and outward ; the disc is moderately convex ; the lateral portions are considerably explanate with a well-defined thickened margin which is continuous across the base where it is preceded by a narrow deep transverse furrow. The elytra at their widest part (the middle) are quite twice as wide as the prothorax ; they are less than half again as long as their greatest width and their sides are strongly rounded. The last ventral segment is emarginate in the middle, the emargination being preceded in one sex by a longitudinal keel. The 2nd joint of the tarsi is certainly not longer than wide, but in spite of this character being at variance with Dr. Chapuis' diagnosis of the genus, I think I have rightly placed this species, which seems to be very different in colour and absence of marking from *M. lineella*, Chap., the description of which deals with colour and markings only.

N. S. Wales ; sent to me by Mr. Duboulay and also by Mr. Sloane (Richmond River).